Board of Trade Journal

Volume 182, No. 3395 13 April 1962

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Mr. Erroll Addresses British Trade Mission Before They Leave for Japan

A NINETEEN-MEMBER BRITISH Trade Mission led by Lord Kilmarnock, and sponsored jointly by the London and Birmingham Chambers of Commerce left London on April 7 for Japan, where they will spend three weeks visiting commercial and industrial centres including Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, and Nagoya.

The Mission was given its final briefing by Board of Trade and Foreign Office officials at the Board of Trade on April 6, after which Lord Kilmarnock made a statement.

At a farewell luncheon following the final meeting the members were addressed by Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade.

The President congratulated the two sponsoring bodies on their initiative, and said that trade between the United Kingdom and Japan had already grown quite considerably during the last few years. It was true that there were difficulties arising from the possible impact of Japanese competition on some of our industries; these difficulties could not be ignored, but their extent should not be exaggerated.

'Considerable progress towards a solution of them has been made in the negotiations for a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation which are now taking place. I hope that these negotiations will be brought to a successful conclusion in the near future, and that this will encourage us both to realize more clearly how much we have in common, and lay a firm foundation for the future.'

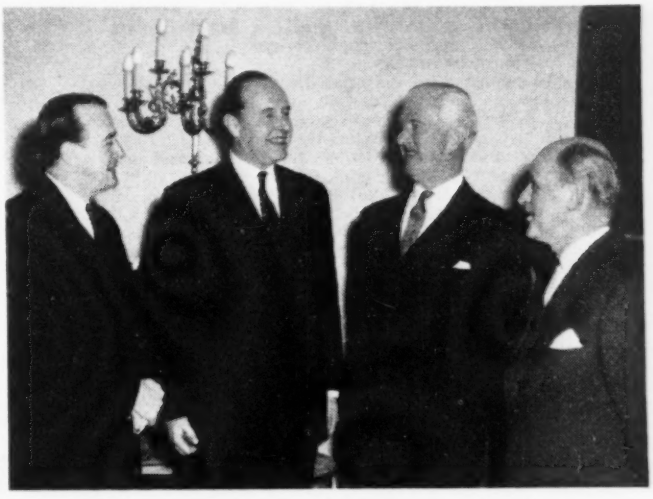
Referring to the 'astonishing growth of Japanese economy', Mr. Erroll said this could bring opportunities for British trade. He was sure that the Mission would be most cordially received in Japan, and wishing them every success he looked forward to meeting them in Tokyo towards the end of their tour.

Other principal guests at the luncheon included Lord Lansdowne, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office and Sir Norman Kipping Director-General of the Federation of British Industries.

In his statement Lord Kilmarnock said: 'I am very pleased to be leading this important mission, so widely representative of British commerce and industry. The prime reason for our visit is to promote further goodwill in the trade relationship between Britain and Japan. Both countries have had their economic problems in the past. They are also very dependent on developing exports. In recent years there has been a very marked rise in living standards. Trade is flourishing and the decision of the Japanese Government to liberalize its external trade should mean that it will be possible to enlarge the exchange of trade between our two countries.'

Continuing, Lord Kilmarnock said: 'We are anxious to learn about Japanese accompanishments, industrial methods and plans for

(*Continued on next page*)



Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade (second left) at a reception in London on April 6, to mark the departure of the Joint London and Birmingham Chambers of Commerce Trade Mission to Japan. With him in the photograph are: Lord Lansdowne (left) Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, Lord Kilmarnock, President of the London Chamber of Commerce and Leader of the Trade Delegation to Japan, and Mr. Robert Booth, Secretary of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.

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Front Cover Photograph

A furnace coil, 7 feet in diameter and 15 feet long, being unloaded at the Royal Albert Docks, London, for shipment to Turkey. This has now been successfully installed in an oil refinery by the Kellogg International Corporation. The coil, made by Stewarts and Lloyds Ltd., at their Halesowen, near Birmingham, works, comprises approximately 500 feet of 4½-inch o.s. diameter seamless steel tube and weighs 3½ tons. An article on Turkey's Draft Economic Programme for 1962 appears on page 818.

British Trade Mission to Japan (*Continued*)

the future. We also hope to explain what progress we are making in Britain and to see what opportunities there will be for selling British goods in Japan. It may also be that there are possibilities for more licensing or other arrangements with British firms which would be mutually beneficial.

'Our approach will be firmly based on two way trade. We are looking forward to an excellent programme of meetings with Government Departments, trade organizations and Japanese businessmen which has been arranged for us. In the last five years Anglo-Japanese trade has almost doubled. I am sure it can increase still further. On our return to Britain we shall report fully to the business community on the opportunities which we see.'

En route to Japan the Mission will spend three days in Hong Kong where they will be received by the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce and the Federation of Hong Kong Industries. During this visit the Mission will meet leading members of the Government of Hong Kong as well as of commerce and industry.

On their arrival in Japan on April 11 the Mission will begin a comprehensive tour programme which has been prepared by the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry in consultation with other trade and industrial organizations.

Both the London and Birmingham Chambers of Commerce have stated that it is hoped that members of the Mission will be able to have discussions with business leaders as well as Ministers and top officials. In addition visits have been arranged to a number of factories situated in the main industrial centres of the country.

The object of the Mission is to promote trade between Japan and the United Kingdom in both directions. The Mission's composition represents a wide cross-section of British commerce and industry. As well as leading exporters and importers it includes representatives of the motor-car industry, heavy vehicle industry, passenger transport, including rolling stock and aircraft, engineering equipment in many forms, woollen textiles, plastics, electrical equipment, and a wide range of technical and specialized products. Banking and insurance are also represented as well as technical subjects such as licensing arrangements, designs, patents and trade marks.

On its return the Mission will publish a report and will hope to stimulate interest in developing Anglo-Japanese trading relations.

In a statement issued by the Joint Chambers of Commerce it is stated that imports from Japan fell slightly in 1960 and 1961 due principally to a slight decline in imports of canned fish and animal and vegetable oils. But imports of other items increased, partly,

A truck load of lawn mowers made by Ransomes Sims & Jefferies Ltd., now en route for the Japanese market. Ransomes' trade with Japan was given an added fillip recently when import restrictions on mowers were relaxed by the Japanese Government. This news was followed immediately by large orders which included a substantial number of smaller domestic mowers from the firm's agents in Japan.

British Mission to Japan *(Continued)*

the statement says as a result of the 1960 trade arrangements.

United Kingdom exports to Japan increased by 48 per cent. in 1961. There were particularly large increases in the case of wool and other animal hair and tops (up from £3·2 million in 1960 to £7·2 million in 1961), chemicals (from £3·4 million to £4·6 million), iron and steel (up from £1·8 million to £4·4 million) and non-electrical machinery (up from £6·9 million to £10·3 million.)

Members of the Mission are: Lord Kilmarnock (Messrs. Harris & Dixon); Mr. J. H. Hamm, Deputy Leader (Dodwell & Co. Ltd.,); Mr. John Keswick (Matheson & Co. Ltd.,); Mr. J. Scott (John Swire & Sons Ltd.,); Mr. L. Steel (Cornes & Co. Ltd.,); Mr. G. A. Stewart, Representing the Eastern Exchange Banks Association (The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.,); Mr. John Brereton (Vickers Armstrongs (Engineers) Ltd.,); Mr. J. C. Gransden, (Hawker Siddeley Brush International Ltd.,); Mr. C. A. Britton (The English Electric Co. Ltd.,); Mr. C. G. Monk (Enfield Rolling Mills,); Mr. J. A. R. Jackson (Leyland Motors Ltd.,); Dr. James Hofton (British Industrial Plastics Ltd.,); Mr. George Phillips (Scales & Adam Ltd.); Mr. C. D. E. Skinner (Lucas Industrial Equipment Ltd..); Mr. R. Timothy (Fisher & Ludlow Ltd.); Mr. A. C. Coltman (Anderson & Coltman Ltd.); Mr. Maurice R. Simpson (The Services Watch Co. Ltd.); Mr. R. C. Booth (Secretary, The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce); Mr. H. M. Bullard Mission Secretary (The London Chamber of Commerce).

Checking the machining of a 12-inch bronze Dall tube at the George Kent works at Luton. Four 72-inch sheet steel Dall tube liners are on order for measuring flow in the CO_2 cooling circuits of the Tokai nuclear power station being built near Tokyo by British G.E.C. of Japan.

U.K. imports from Japan (c.i.f.)

	1960	1961
	£m.	£m.
Fish and fish preparations	16·5	13
Fruits and vegetables	4·8	5
Wood and cork	2·3	1·8
Silk	·9	·7
Animal and vegetable oils	3·2	1·3
Chemicals	1·3	1·6
Wood and cork manufactures	3·9	2·3
Cotton yarns and woven fabrics	3	3·7
Man-made fibre yarns and woven fabrics	·2	·4
Iron and Steel	·9	1·1
Machinery	·9	1·7
Scientific instruments	·4	·9
Other goods	3·8	5·8
Total	42·1	39·3

U.K. exports to Japan (f.o.b.)

	1960	1961
	£m.	£m.
Beverages	·8	·6
Wool and other animal hair and tops	3·2	7·2
Chemicals	3·4	4·6
Woollen and worsted yarns and fabrics	3·4	3·4
Silver, platinum and jewellery	1·2	1·3
Iron and steel	1·8	4·4
Machinery	7·6	11·2
Road vehicles and aircraft	·9	2·7
Other exports	5·4	6·4
	27·7	41·8
Re-exports	1·5	1·3
Total	29·2	43·1

Anglo-Japanese Trade Directory

Alphabetical lists of British manufacturers, exporters and importers, together with details of Japanese companies, trading concerns and banks in London, Japanese trade associations and information about freight and allied services, are included in the 'Anglo-Japanese Trade Directory, 1962'. Inquiries to the Anglo-Japanese Economic Institute, 334, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

West Indies Trade Mission Ends

FOUR members of the 14-man British trade and industrial mission which has just ended a 20,000-mile tour of the West Indies: Sir George Dunnett, Chairman of the Sugar Board; Mr. Brian F. Macdona, General Manager of Barclays Bank D.C.O.; Colonel E. R. Mayer, President of the National Association of British Manufacturers; and Mr. P. F. D. Tennant, Overseas Director of the Federation of British Industries, returned to London on April 5.

On arrival, in a statement issued on behalf of the mission, they expressed the hope that their Report, which will be published at the end of June, would be given careful consideration on both sides of the Atlantic. 'We are convinced,' continued the statement, 'that there is great good will towards Britain in all the territories we visited, and a recognition that, when some of them achieve independence, the desire to rely on British help and consultation will be greater than ever: also, that it is of the greatest importance to maintain conditions favourable to trade and development, whether in predominantly private enterprise or in mixed economies.' Most of the other members of this Western Hemisphere Exports Council Mission will be returning shortly.

Financing of Export Contracts

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS on January 23, 1962, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Chancellor of the Exchequer, referred to an announcement by the London Clearing Banks, the Scottish Banks, and the British Insurance Association about new arrangements for financing exports on terms of three years or over. (See *Board of Trade Journal*, January 26, page 157).

In a statement issued by the British Insurance Association on April 3, the Insurance Export Finance Company, which has been established to implement the undertaking given by the B.I.A. to provide £100 million to help finance Britain's exports, announced that the Company will not deal direct with the public, and any manufacturer or exporter wishing to take advantage of these credit facilities should make his first approach to his Bankers in the normal way.

Chancellor on Improvement in Our Competitive Position

'WE HAVE GOT TO HOLD on to this recent improvement in our competitive position.' Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in his Budget broadcast on April 9.

'We don't want an expansion based only on home consumption. This could well send our import bill rising again and divert resources from exports. It is exports we need and we are pretty well set to do that extra exporting. We are in a position to cash in on the hard work that we have done. I cannot command or compel sound growth in our economy, but I can try to make sure that the balance is right between demand and resources and this is what I am doing in my Budget today.'

Sir Keith Joseph's Industrial Tour Ends

SIR KEITH JOSEPH, Minister of State, Board of Trade, concluded his intensive tour of British industries on April 4, 5 and 6, when he visited West Cumberland and the North East of England. In Carlisle, on the first of his three days' tour, he visited the factories of Morton Sundour Fabrics Ltd., and Cowans, Sheldon and Co. Ltd., before leaving in the early evening for Newcastle and a visit to the College of Art and Industrial Design run by the City and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne Education Committee.

Morton Sundour Fabrics Ltd., who manufacture furnishing fabrics, exported in 1960 between 25 per cent. and 30 per cent. of their output. The company are widely represented overseas and their officials travel extensively.

Manufacturers of cranes of all types – but particularly for railway and harbour work – turntables, capstans, slipway machinery, Cowans, Sheldon and Co. Ltd. have averaged a total of 55 per cent. of exports since 1950, and the firm state that more than 50 per cent. of their present order book is for overseas.

The Minister began his day on April 5 with a visit to the Team Valley Trading Estate at Gateshead where he saw the factories of Sigmund Pumps Ltd., who have an extensive export trade including the Middle East, Cuba and Russia, and Joyce, Loebl and Co. Ltd., manufacturers of electronic scientific instruments, and whose exports total 55 per cent. of turnover. Sir Keith also met representatives of a number of firms on the estate, and gave a luncheon to industrialists drawn from Hebburn, Jarrow, Sunderland, Durham City, Washington, and Lanchester. In the evening he attended a dinner given by Sir John Wrightson of Head Wrightson and Co. Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees.

On April 6 at the opening of the Bridgewater Machine Co. Ltd.'s actory on the Aycliffe Trading Estate, County Durham, Sir Keith said 'Exporting is hard work. In many cases it is less profitable – though home profits are not as easy as they were either, but exports are the surest way of expanding for each company and for the nation.

'Besides,' said the Minister, 'as the tariffs come down, only the firm that can beat foreign competition abroad will be able to beat it at home. Show me the firm that doesn't export today and, in most cases, that is the firm which has most to fear tomorrow.'

Manufacturers of tyre mould plant, the Bridgewater Machine Co. Ltd. had already received a considerable amount of business from Europe before the factory was completed. The firm state that inquiries are 'flowing in' from Sweden, France, Italy, Israel and Uruguay.

The Minister also visited the factory of Toledo Woodhead Springs Ltd., on the Aycliffe estate, who manufacture suspension equipment for cars, lorries and tractors and railway components. In 1960, exports were about 60 per cent. of turnover and went to 54 countries.

The tour was concluded with a visit to the Baliol Musical Instrument Co. Ltd., again on the Aycliffe estate, who produce stringed instruments. The firm which was started two and a half years ago, now employs 20 and claims to be the first British firm dealing in musical instruments to have exhibited in Germany – they were represented at the 1962 Frankfurt Fair – in over a 100 years. Sixty-six per cent. of their total production is exported to 12 countries including the United States, Canada, Australia, Holland, Sweden, and Italy.

Directory of the Federation of Nigeria

The 1962 Directory of the Federation of Nigeria is now available. Copies from the Diplomatic Press and Publishing Co., London, 40s.

Provisional Figures of U.K. Trade in March

UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTS in March were valued at £322.4 million, imports at £389.9 million, and re-exports at £14.9 million.

After eliminating normal seasonal variation, United Kingdom exports were valued at £312 million, imports at £359 million and re-export at £11 million. United Kingdom exports in the first quarter were ½ per cent. more than in the last quarter of 1961 and about equal to the average for the year 1961.

On the same basis, imports were 1½ per cent. more in the first quarter than in the last quarter of 1961 and equal to the average for the year 1961.

Seasonally adjusted monthly average re-exports in the first quarter amounted to £12 million, compared with £13 million in the last quarter of 1961 and in the year 1961 as a whole.

(For tables showing previous periods see Board of Trade Journal *March 16, page 555).*

Open General Licence for Iron and Steel Scrap

AT THE REQUEST of the Ministry of Power the Board of Trade announce that arrangements have been made to permit the continued export of specified types of iron and steel scrap.

An Open General Licence has been issued permitting the export to any destination during the period April 26 to July 25, 1962, of iron and steel scrap not exceeding an f.o.b. value of £25 0s. 0d. per ton other than (a) material derived from armour plate (b) material derived from military equipment described in Group 1 of the First Schedule to the Export Control Order and (c) consignments containing more than 15 per cent. by weight of cast iron.

Inquiries about this Licence should be made to the Board of Trade, Export Licensing Branch, Gavrelle House, Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1 (Telephone Monarch 4071). Copies of the Open General Licence (price 3d., by post 5½d.) will be obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

Note: The new Open General Licence will replace the Open General Licence issued on January 1, 1962, which permitted the export to April 25 of specified types of iron and steel scrap. The new licence will allow for a limited period of three months the continued free export of basic grades of iron and steel scrap, while safeguarding home requirements of high value alloy steel scrap and cast iron scrap. The provision that a consignment of scrap might contain up to 15 per cent. of cast iron scrap is designed to meet the practical situation that the presence of small quantities of cast iron scrap in steel scrap is often unavoidable.

Sir Keith Joseph (*left*), Minister of State, Board of Trade, being shown specimens of mustard at various stages of the milling process by Mr. J. O. M. Wedderburn (*second left*), the mill manager, while at the works of J. & J. Colman Ltd., Norwich. Mr. W. R. Hare, Colman's chairman is seen extreme right with Mr. N. S. Belam of the Board of Trade.

Purchase Tax Changes in Budget

THE COMMISSIONERS of Customs and Excise have issued two Notices, Nos. 78C and 78R, which set out in detail the alterations in Purchase Tax announced in the Budget speech.

Copies of Notice No. 78R, which deals with goods to which the tax at present applies, have been sent in the usual way to all existing registered Purchase Tax traders.

Copies of Notice No. 78C will be available from local Customs and Excise Offices. This Notice deals with the goods on which tax is to be imposed (at the rate of 15 per cent. of the wholesale value) on May 1, and explains the legal obligations which will fall upon manufacturers, and certain wholesalers, who trade in them.

The goods affected are, principally, the following:

(1) Chocolates, sweets and similar confectionery; and chocolate biscuits.

(2) Soft drinks, fruit juices, bottled waters, cider and perry; and concentrates, essences and other products for the preparation of these beverages.

(3) Ice-cream, ice lollies and similar frozen products; ice-cream mixes and powders.

Manufacturers and wholesalers of these goods are advised to get in touch with their local Officer of Customs and Excise at the earliest opportunity.

Purchase Tax on Racing Cars

THE COMMISSIONERS of Customs and Excise announce that, after discussions with the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders and with the Royal Automobile Club, a definition has been framed which will permit Formula racing cars to be exempted from Purchase Tax.

Following the undertaking given by the Economic Secretary to the Treasury in the House of Commons on March 22, the Treasury have accordingly made an Order under Section 21 of the Finance Act, 1948, entitled the Purchase Tax (No. 2) Order, 1962, which exempts single-seater Formula racing cars from tax. The Order defines such cars as:

> Vehicles constructed or adapted solely for motor racing, being vehicles capable of accommodating only one person and conforming to an international formula recognized by the Royal Automobile Club as regulating, for the time being, the construction of cars for motor racing.'

The exemption covers single-seater racing cars which conform to Formula I, the Inter-Continental Formula or the Junior Formula as set out in the regulations issued by the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile. It came into operation on April 7, 1962.

The R.A.C. have agreed to assist in the working of the exemption by inspecting all cars for which exemption is to be claimed as being Formula racing cars. An inspection certificate, given by the R.A.C., must be obtained by the manufacturer (for subsequent production to his local Officer of Customs and Excise) *before* the car is delivered to a customer or used by a works team in a racing event.

It should be particularly noted that any modification of an exempt racing car to enable it to be used for any purpose other than motor racing is a process which will involve liability to payment of purchase tax on the wholesale value of the vehicle.

Rubber Stockpile Disposals

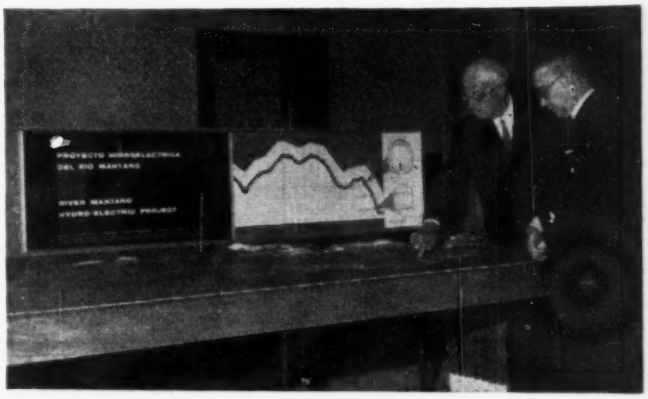
THE AVERAGE market price in March was 23·84 pence a pound, so that not more than 1,000 tons could be sold in April. This has been sold, for delivery as follows:

April	180 tons
May	200 tons
June	555 tons
July	65 tons

20,510 tons of rubber are still held in the stockpile.

Gold and Convertible Currency Reserves in March

THE TREASURY announce that the gold and convertible currency reserves rose by £10 million to stand at £1,233 million on March 31, 1962.



Sir Godfrey Mitchell (*left*), chairman of George Wimpey & Co. Ltd., and Mr. L. H. Short, Director of Overseas Operations of The English Electric Company Limited, discuss a model of the £30 million River Mantaro hydro-electric project in Peru which the two companies are undertaking in conjunction with Siemens-Schuckertwerke A.G. of West Germany. This will be Peru's largest power system, with an initial capacity of some 400,000 kilowatts, and marks the first stage in the Government's development plans to open up the central region of the interior. The model is being flown to Peru, where it will be presented to the University of Lima.

Application for Anti-Dumping Duties on Gelatin and Glue

THE BOARD OF TRADE gave notice on March 9* and 30* that they were considering an application for the imposition, under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1957, of anti-dumping duties on gelatin and glue (excluding edible and photographic gelatin) of tariff sub-heading 35.03 (B) imported from Austria, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Poland and South Africa. The Board of Trade now announce that the application has been further extended to cover imports from Switzerland.

Any representations which interested parties may wish to make in connection with this application should be submitted in writing not later than May 4, 1962. A statement of the applicant's case will be made available to all interested parties who wish to make representations in the matter if they are prepared to give an undertaking to treat the information contained therein as strictly confidential and to allow their comments to be passed to the applicants for reply. Requests for a statement of the case, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be addressed in writing to the Board of Trade, Tariff and Import Policy Division, Room 3136, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (*See *Board of Trade Journals*, March 9 (page 486) and March 30 (page 672).)

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1; **Monthly:** at £1 a year, post free. Paper and Paper-making Materials for February 1962, Domestic Pottery for February 1962.

Potential Customers for U.K. Exports

BESIDES PROVIDING the *Export Service Bulletin* which, on a subscription basis, gives United Kingdom exporters news of specific overseas needs that come to the department's notice, the Board of Trade maintains lists of importers of various products in most countries which will be supplied on request. Application should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, or to the appropriate Regional Office of the Board.

Economic Survey and National Income

TWO WHITE PAPERS, entitled 'Economic Survey 1962' (Command 1678) and 'Preliminary Estimates of National Income and Expenditure' (Command 1679) have been published. (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. respectively). The following is a summary of both papers:

Part One

Two Dangers

The two dangers at the beginning of 1961 were an increasing pressure of home demand upon resources and a loss of confidence overseas in the pound because of domestic inflation and the continued deficit on the balance of payments. Shortages of labour, particularly of skilled labour, were becoming more widespread, and wage rates were rising rapidly. Despite the measures taken in the Budget in April, home demand rose quite rapidly up to July. Exports did not rise after the first quarter. The cost of labour continued to increase and prices were already rising again. The balance of payments, though improving, was still in deficit; the pound was therefore vulnerable and came under heavy pressure from March onwards. Immediate difficulties were alleviated by international banking co-operation, but the reserves continued to fall.

The July Measures

Thus by the middle of the year there was both excessive pressure of demand at home, with rising costs and prices, and a continuing deficit on the balance of payments, accompanied by a heavy withdrawal from sterling. Against this background the July measures were designed to restore confidence in sterling and in the longer term to increase the competitive strength of the economy. Confidence in sterling was rapidly restored. The effect on the balance of payments was necessarily slower, but there was nevertheless a considerable improvement between the first and second half of the year. Over the year as a whole, the combination of a large improvement in the current account and an exceptional surplus on the long-term capital account (due mainly to some special payments) yielded a substantial total improvement over the previous year.

At home the pressure of demand slackened between July and the end of the year. Production fell a little, and by the end of the year there were some industries in which plant and labour were not fully employed. Unemployment increased slightly. Largely as a result of agreements before July the index of hourly wage rates rose between July 1961 and February 1962, but less than in the corresponding period a year earlier. There are signs that prices have recently been rising less quickly. Profits have fallen.

The Prospect in 1962

World industrial output and world trade are rising. The opportunities for our exports are good. But they will be missed if export goods are not competitive and if the pressures of home demand become too great. There should be some increase in home demand: in personal spending, following some increase in incomes and perhaps an increase in borrowing on hire purchase credit; in Government current spending; and in total investment in fixed assets, with higher Government outlay compensating for a slight fall elsewhere.

The growth of production must depend largely on the timing and scale of the rise in exports. If this matches the opportunities available, production should expand at a rate that may be relatively slow at the beginning, but a good deal more rapid at the end of the year. The external position should improve further.

Aims of Policy

The Government aim is to maintain conditions in which the British exporters can grasp the opportunities for a large expansion of exports. The Government can help by regulating the strength of home demand and by influencing the level of incomes and so the costs of production. If the rate of increase in money incomes is kept within reasonable limits, our competitive strength will increase; and the nation as a whole will benefit from a more stable cost of living.

'In the longer term', says the Survey, 'the aim must be to secure a satisfactory balance of payments and to increase the resilience of the economy, its productive capacity, and the efficiency of its performance. It is essential that faster growth should be sought in this way. In this task all have a part to play, in both Government and industry. The Government attach great value to the formation of the National Economic Development Council.'

The Survey repeats the definition of the Council's tasks already given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and adds:

> 'Public opinion is increasingly aware of what these objectives mean; an example is the current concern about inadequate training of apprentices and of adult skilled labour. The impending reductions of tariffs, as well as opening the way for exports, will help to stimulate industrial efficiency at home, since ability to compete with imports is as important as competitiveness in export markets.'

Part Two

The trends of 1961 are dealt with under the following headings: world economic developments; developments in the domestic economy; costs and prices; saving and investment; the Budget, Exchequer financing and monetary developments; and overseas trade and payments.

In the Statistical Appendix there are some thirty tables covering national income, production, employment, prices, saving and investment, finance, trade and the balance of payments.

Preliminary Estimates of National Income and Expenditure 1956—1961

The White Paper on the National Income and Expenditure, shows that at current prices, the Gross Domestic Product in 1961 was 6 per cent. higher than in 1960, the same rise as a year earlier.

In *real* terms (that is, after discounting the effect of price changes) the increase in 1961 was 2¼ per cent., compared with increases of 3 per cent. and 4½ per cent. in 1959 and 1960 respectively.

Expenditure

The figures which follow are all at current prices. The rise in fixed investment of 10½ per cent. in 1961 was the same as in 1960. The rise of about 4 per cent. in consumers' expenditure was only a little less than in 1960. The rise of 4 per cent. in exports of goods and services compared with a rise of 6½ per cent. in 1960. There was a fall in stockbuilding compared with a rise in the previous year, and this led to a smaller rise in total final expenditure – 4¼ per cent. compared with 7 per cent. in 1960.

Imports were about the same in 1961 as in 1960, but in 1960 they had been 13½ per cent. higher than a year earlier. It is clear that the steep rise and fall of stockbuilding were at least partly responsible for the steep rise and fall of imports in relation to final expenditure.

Incomes

On the income side the main changes were in income from employment, which was 7¼ per cent. higher than in 1960, and in company profits, which were 5½ per cent. lower than in 1960. In 1960 these two forms of income had both increased by 7½ per cent. The sharp change of trend in profits, which had begun early in 1960, came about because, with little change in output per man, until labour costs began to increase sharply, and much faster than prices.

In 1961 personal incomes before tax were nearly 7½ per cent. higher than in 1960; wages and salaries were 7¾ per cent. higher; employers' pension contributions were 11 per cent. higher (mainly as a result of the introduction of the graduated pension scheme) and receipts of rent, dividends and interest were 7¼ per cent. higher. (This was partly in consequence of the addition to personal wealth represented by the £1,519 million of saving in 1960 and partly a consequence of increased rates of dividend and interest.)

About one-fifth of the increase in personal incomes went in higher provisions for tax and national insurance and health contributions. Of the rest of the increase nearly half was saved. This continued the striking increase in personal saving which has been a feature of recent years. In 1956 saving amounted to less than 6½ per cent. of income after providing for tax and national insurance contributions. By 1960 this proportion had risen to nearly 8½ per cent. and in 1961 it was 10¾ per cent.

Economic Survey and National Income (Continued)

Personal Expenditure

In 1961 personal consumers spent £17,302 million in goods and services. £4,989 million went on food, £2,269 million on alcoholic drink and tobacco, £2,392 million on housing, fuel and light, £1,286 million on durable goods and £1,687 million on clothing.

Companies

The total income of companies and public corporations (including profits earned abroad and non-trading income) fell by 1¼ per cent.; this compares with a rise of 7½ per cent. between 1959 and 1960. The main reason for the change of trend was the turnround in company profits from a rise of 7½ per cent. to a fall of 5½ per cent. Dividend and interest payments increased by 9¾ per cent. compared with a rise of 18½ per cent. between 1959 and 1960.

The undistributed income of companies and public corporations, before providing for replacing capital assets, fell by 1¾ per cent. compared with a rise of 2 per cent. in 1960. This was the first time corporate saving had fallen since 1952.

Government

Central Government revenue amounted to £7,723 million, 9½ per cent. more than in 1960. Receipts from taxes on income, partially determined by incomes a year or more earlier, rose by 13 per cent.; and receipts from taxes on expenditure rose by 6 per cent. largely because of the tax changes imposed in the Budget (fuel oils) and in July.

Expenditure on revenue account increased by £643 million and the surplus rose by £27 million to £416 million. The principal increases in expenditure were on military defence (£145 million), on national insurance benefits (£131 million, mainly as a result of the increased rates of benefit awarded in April), and on subsidies (£122 million, partly the increased farm subsidy, partly a full year's subsidy to the British Transport Commission compared with three quarters in 1960).

Saving and Investment

Total investment, at home and abroad, rose by 8 per cent. and was equal to 20 per cent. of the gross national product at factor cost in 1961 compared with 19¾ per cent. in 1960.

Private sector saving increased by 2¾ per cent., but with reduced profits and sharply increased personal income much more of the total saving was done by households and much less by companies than in 1960 or in any earlier post-war year.

Domestic investment by the public sector rose more than its saving, so the calls made by the public sector on domestic finance increased somewhat.

'Government Expenditure Below the Line, 1962-63'

A White Paper 'Government Expenditure Below the Line, 1962-63' (Cmnd. 1680) published on April 5, gives figures of below the line transactions for 1959-60 to 1961-62 and estimates for 1962-63. Copies from H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 6d.

Economic Survey of United Kingdom

'United Kingdom' is the title of the latest economic survey published by the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (O.E.C.D.). Copies from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1. 3s.

A.B.C.C. Report on Merchanting Trends

A REPORT summarizing the first inquiry in this country into trade trends as seen by merchants engaged in exporting and importing has been issued by the Association of British Chamber of Commerce.

The inquiry, which is based on the replies of nearly 500 merchant members of A.B.C.C., was suggested by the Board of Trade. The returns have been analysed for A.B.C.C. by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research.

New Guide to Birmingham

The 1962 Guide to Birmingham, just published, is an annual publication designed to present a brief but overall picture of Birmingham to the visitor or the prospective resident, and emphasis is laid in this revised edition on the vast redevelopment now taking place throughout the City. Copies from the Information Department, Council House, Birmingham, 1, price 1s. 6d. (by post 2s.)

Retail Stocks in February

RETAIL STOCKS increased seasonally during February and were 3 per cent. higher in value than a year earlier, a smaller increase than in recent months. Allowing for seasonal factors, however, the value of stocks decreased slightly from the January level.

Estimates of Changes in Total Retail Stocks

(At cost at end of month)

Index number (end 1956 = 100) and percentage changes on a year earlier.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(a) At current prices												
1956. . .	96	100	101	102	102	100	97	95	101	109	114	100
1957. . .	100	105	107	109	110	107	104	103	107	117	123	107
1958. . .	105	109	111	112	112	109	106	106	110	119	123	109
1959. . .	108	111	112	114	115	114	111	109	114	123	129	115
1960. . .	113	119	123	124	126	125	120	118	123	131	136	120
1961. . .	119	124	129	131	132	131	126	124	128	136	142	125
1962. . .	124	128										
1961. . .	+5	+5	+5	+5	+4	+5	+5	+5	+4	+4	+4	+4
1962. . .	+5	+3										
(b) At constant (Dec. 1956) prices.												
1956. . .	99	103	103	104	103	101	98	96	102	110	115	100
1957. . .	100	104	106	108	109	106	103	102	106	115	121	105
1958. . .	104	107	109	110	110	107	104	104	108	117	121	107
1959. . .	106	109	110	113	113	113	110	108	112	121	127	113
1960. . .	111	117	122	122	124	123	117	116	120	128	133	117
1961. . .	116	121	125	127	127	126	121	118	122	129	134	118
1962. . .	117	121										
1961. . .	+4	+3	+3	+3	+2	+3	+3	+2	+1	+1	+1	nil
1962. . .	+1	nil										

(A description of the basis and construction of these estimates was given on page 1288 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 19, 1958.)

Patents Endorsed 'Licences of Rights'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the under-mentioned patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	NAME	SUBJECT-MATTER
March 20, 1962		
716,622	Heinrich, R. F.	Collecting electrodes for electrostatic precipitators.
747,301	Simon-Carves Ltd. & anr.	Collecting electrodes for electrostatic precipitators.
786,602	Vohner, H.	Production of pressure hose.
828,281	Simon-Carves Ltd.	Improved means of connecting discharge electrodes for electrostatic precipitators.
828,282	Simon-Carves Ltd.	Electrostatic precipitators.
March 23, 1962		
697,251	Boyajian, S. K.	Improved method of binding books.
763,485	Montecatini Societa Generale per L'Industria Mineraria e Chimica.	Phosphorated heterocyclic compounds and processes relating to preparation thereof.
787,988	Levin, S.	Reproducing magnetic signals by means of a cathode-ray tube.
810,671	Jackson, F. D.	Curtain suspension arrangements.
873,314	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Devices for driving and braking conveyor loads.
879,496	Etablissments Gustin Fils	Device for picking up and handling bales of straw.
882,229	Jackson, F. D.	Curtain gliders.
March 27, 1962		
759,586	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Indicating devices on turbine-driven vehicles.
759,671	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Maximum-speed indicating devices in turbine-driven vehicles.
762,577	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Mesh facilitating devices for engine or turbine-driven vehicles having mechanical or hydraulic transmission.
803,853	Anderson, B. G.	Ships' propellers.
817,236	Soc. Anon Compagnie Francaise Blaw-Knox.	Apparatus for pulverulent materials.
837,508	Traitements Chimiques des Textiles.	Process of treating cellulose textile materials for imparting thereto crease-resistant properties.
873,173	Power Jets (Research and Development) Ltd.	Variable area jet propulsion nozzles.
875,430	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Treatment of metal parts to increase their resistance to seizing and wear.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patent Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General.

The Patent Office.

Fall in Industry's Capital Expenditure in Final Quarter of 1961 Confirmed

REVISED ESTIMATES for the fourth quarter of 1961 show that the volume of capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries, seasonally adjusted at 1958 prices, was about 10 per cent. lower than in the previous quarter – thus confirming the provisional estimate made last month. While there are, as always, some uncertainties in these quarterly figures it seems fairly clear that capital expenditure by private industry and business reached a peak in the third quarter of 1961 from which it declined in the fourth quarter, the reduction reflecting a fall not only for manufacturing industry but also for the distributive and service industries. Although the actual fall shown in the fourth quarter is perhaps rather sharper than might have been expected, total expenditure in 1961 agrees closely with the final estimates of expenditure for the year (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 22, 1961). These estimates, based on forecasts supplied by contributors last summer, suggested that expenditure in 1961 would be about 12 per cent. higher than in 1960 – a percentage increase which was more or less realized. Contributors' forecasts of expenditure made at the end of last year suggested that expenditure for the whole of the year 1962 would be about the same as for 1961 (*Board of Trade Journal* of January 11, 1962) and, allowing for all the uncertainties in these figures, the fall in the fourth quarter of 1961 is not inconsistent with that estimate.

These estimates mean that the volume of capital expenditure (at 1958 prices) of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries, in the year 1961 as a whole, was approximately 9 per cent. higher than in 1960, reflecting an increase of 20 per cent. in manufacturing expenditure and a decrease of 4 per cent. in the expenditure of the distributive and service industries.

Manufacturing Industry

Revised estimates for the expenditure of manufacturing industry, at current prices, during the fourth quarter of 1961, show that it was approximately £342 million, or 16 per cent. higher than in the same quarter of 1960. Expenditure on building work was up 32 per cent. and expenditure on plant and machinery rose 13 per cent., at current prices, compared with the figures for the same period a year earlier. The volume of fixed capital expenditure (at 1958 prices) by manufacturing industry, prior to seasonal adjustment, was – at £325 million – 12 per cent. higher in the fourth quarter of 1961 than in the same period of1960, after being 21 per cent. higher than a year previously in the third quarter. After allowing for seasonal factors the volume of capital expenditure (at 1958 prices) in the fourth quarter of 1961 fell by approximately £30 million, or by about 9 per cent., from the high level of expenditure in the third quarter.

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 1. Industry's Fixed Capital Expenditure at 1958 Prices Seasonally Adjusted (a)

£ million

	Manufacturing Industry (b)	Distributive and Service Industries (c)	Total
1956	914	608	1,522
1957	961	653	1,614
1958	922	699	1,621
1959	867	795	1,662
1960	1,024	880	1,904
1961	1,229	849	2,078
1957 1st quarter	248	161	409
2nd quarter	246	156	402
3rd quarter	234	174	408
4th quarter	233	162	395
1958 1st quarter	233	181	414
2nd quarter	233	165	398
3rd quarter	232	177	409
4th quarter	224	176	400
1959 1st quarter	213	173	386
2nd quarter	214	206	420
3rd quarter	215	198	413
4th quarter	225	218	443
1960 1st quarter	239	216	455
2nd quarter	245	223	468
3rd quarter	272	219	491
4th quarter	268	221	489
1961 1st quarter	290	213	503
2nd quarter	311	212	524
3rd quarter	329	225	554
4th quarter	299	199	498

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for 56 per cent. of total capital expenditure in 1960. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy and though some public expenditure is included, it is small; the figures are therefore very largely representative of the trend of expenditure by private industry and business.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

Table 2. Fixed Capital Expenditure at Average 1958 Prices, Not Seasonally Adjusted, Showing Percentage Changes Compared with Corresponding Periods a Year Earlier (a)

	Manufacturing Industry (b)							
	Building work		Vehicles		Plant and machinery		Total	
	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change
1956	271·8	—	49·5	—	592·2	—	913·5	—
1957	272·6	N/C	45·4	— 8	643·0	+ 9	961·0	+ 5
1958	246·9	— 9	52·4	+15	622·6	— 3	921·9	— 4
1959	223·1	—10	56·9	+ 9	586·5	— 6	866·5	— 6
1960	271·7	+22	75·3	+32	676·8	+15	1,023·8	+18
1961	350·8	+29	75·9	+ 1	802·0	+18	1,228·7	+20
1958 1st quarter	56·0	—18	13·1	+54	152·4	— 4	221·5	— 6
2nd quarter	63·6	— 2	13·9	+21	149·4	— 8	226·9	— 5
3rd quarter	60·7	— 9	12·9	+ 9	156·2	+ 2	229·8	— 1
4th quarter	66·6	— 8	12·5	— 8	164·6	— 2	243·7	— 4
1959 1st quarter	49·0	—12	13·6	+ 4	139·0	— 9	201·6	— 9
2nd quarter	51·0	—20	15·2	+ 9	142·1	— 5	208·3	— 8
3rd quarter	52·9	—13	13·0	+ 1	146·6	— 6	212·5	— 8
4th quarter	70·2	+ 5	15·1	+21	158·8	— 4	244·1	N/C
1960 1st quarter	58·3	+19	17·0	+25	150·7	+ 8	226·0	+12
2nd quarter	61·8	+21	20·2	+33	156·2	+10	238·2	+14
3rd quarter	72·9	+38	18·3	+41	178·1	+21	269·3	+27
4th quarter	78·7	+12	19·8	+31	191·8	+21	290·3	+19
1961 1st quarter	72·8	+25	19·6	+15	182·4	+21	274·8	+22
2nd quarter	86·6	+41	21·6	+ 7	194·7	+25	302·9	+27
3rd quarter	91·2	+25	18·6	+ 2	216·1	+21	325·9	+21
4th quarter	100·2	+27	16·1	—19	208·8	+ 9	325·1	+12

	Distributive and Service Industries (c)							
	Building work		Vehicles		Plant and machinery		Total	
	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change
1956	187	—	286	—	135	—	608	—
1957	192	+ 3	306	+ 7	155	+15	653	+ 7
1958	202	+ 5	326	+ 6	171	+10	699	+ 7
1959	234	+16	364	+12	197	+15	795	+14
1960	267	+14	402	+10	211	+ 7	880	+11
1961	267	N/C	369	— 8	213	+ 1	849	— 4
1958 1st quarter	52	N/C	84	+16	46	+20	182	+12
2nd quarter	46	+ 2	77	+ 5	38	+19	161	+ 5
3rd quarter	50	+ 7	76	— 3	39	+ 2	165	+ 1
4th quarter	54	+16	89	+ 8	48	+ 3	191	+ 9
1959 1st quarter	55	+ 5	75	—11	45	— 2	175	— 4
2nd quarter	57	+24	97	+25	48	+27	202	+25
3rd quarter	55	+12	81	+ 8	47	+22	183	+12
4th quarter	67	+23	111	+25	57	+20	235	+23
1960 1st quarter	69	+25	98	+31	52	+16	219	+25
2nd quarter	66	+16	102	+ 6	49	+ 3	217	+ 8
3rd quarter	61	+10	91	+12	52	+ 9	204	+11
4th quarter	71	+ 7	110	— 1	58	+ 2	239	+ 2
1961 1st quarter	62	—10	99	+ 1	54	+ 4	215	— 2
2nd quarter	67	+ 1	89	—12	50	+ 2	206	— 5
3rd quarter	68	+12	92	+ 1	52	N/C	212	+ 4
4th quarter	70	— 1	89	—19	57	— 3	216	—10

Industry's Capital Expenditure (*Continued*)

For the year 1961 as a whole, capital expenditure by manufacturing industry is estimated at £1,276 million, at current prices, or 24 per cent. more than in 1960, with expenditure on new building work up 32 per cent. and expenditure on plant and machinery up 23 per cent. Expenditure on vehicles, which is a smaller figure, rose by only about 2 per cent. The total volume of expenditure (at 1958 prices) for the year 1961 is estimated at £1,229 million, a rise of 20 per cent. on the previous year. This substantial figure of £1,229 million can best be appreciated against the background of a 10 per cent. fall in the capital expenditure of manufacturing industry

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 3. Fixed Capital Expenditure in Manufacturing Industry at Current Prices a) (b)

£ million

	Analysis by Industry Group										Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals and Allied Industries	Metal Manufacture		Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Goods	Vehicles		Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Paper, Printing and Publishing	Other Manufacturing Industries	All Manufacturing Industries			
			Total	Iron and Steel		Total	Motor Vehicles							
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders													
	III	IV	V	Part of V	VI, VII and IX	VIII	Part of VIII	X to XII	XV	XIII, XIV and XVI	III to XVI	Building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1956	99·0	155·0	106·3	85·1	200·1	80·0	51·2	73·3	68·0	63·2	844·9	252·7	47·2	545·0
1957	107·6	187·6	132·2	108·7	206·6	78·9	50·9	76·7	76·9	64·8	931·3	264·5	44·7	622·1
1958	112·6	197·0	143·5	128·5	204·8	69·8	44·0	63·6	65·2	65·1	921·6	247·0	52·4	622·2
1959	106·0	164·2	129·9	111·7	199·9	68·5	40·0	66·5	60·0	68·4	863·4	219·6	55·1	588·7
1960	128·1	156·7	188·7	167·1	231·2	78·9	55·4	85·8	67·9	90·9	1,028·2	267·9	70·6	689·7
1961	130·6	204·3	254·0	227·3	275·6	95·9	78·6	113·7	83·0	118·9	1,276·0	354·0	72·2	849·8
1956 1st quarter	23·6	32·4	22·3	18·3	44·0	17·5	11·5	21·3	14·4	14·0	189·5	53·4	11·6	124·5
2nd quarter	24·3	36·1	27·8	21·8	45·5	17·9	11·5	17·5	15·9	15·5	200·5	61·2	12·1	127·2
3rd quarter	24·1	37·9	28·4	23·3	48·7	19·1	12·2	16·2	15·8	16·7	206·9	62·4	11·1	133·4
4th quarter	27·0	48·6	27·8	21·7	61·9	25·5	16·0	18·3	21·9	17·0	248·0	75·7	12·4	159·9
1957 1st quarter	26·2	42·6	31·1	25·8	50·1	19·2	12·6	19·0	18·6	15·8	222·6	64·9	8·3	149·4
2nd quarter	23·9	48·2	35·1	29·1	44·1	22·5	15·2	20·0	19·7	15·4	228·9	62·7	11·2	155·0
3rd quarter	26·9	44·4	33·5	27·5	50·7	18·3	11·8	17·5	17·7	17·9	226·9	65·4	11·7	149·8
4th quarter	30·6	52·4	32·5	26·3	61·7	18·9	11·3	20·2	20·9	15·7	252·9	71·5	13·5	167·9
1958 1st quarter	28·3	48·7	33·7	29·4	47·2	15·2	9·5	15·6	16·9	15·5	221·1	55·6	13·1	152·4
2nd quarter	27·9	48·4	35·5	31·7	50·5	16·9	10·5	15·1	17·6	15·2	227·1	63·6	13·9	149·6
3rd quarter	28·7	46·3	42·1	38·8	48·9	17·3	10·9	16·8	13·5	16·5	230·1	61·2	12·9	156·0
4th quarter	27·7	53·6	32·2	28·6	58·2	20·4	13·1	16·1	17·2	17·9	243·3	66·6	12·5	164·2
1959 1st quarter	24·7	44·5	28·0	25·1	45·0	16·8	11·7	12·5	15·1	15·2	201·8	48·3	13·7	139·8
2nd quarter	27·9	42·7	30·1	25·6	45·8	15·5	9·0	15·3	15·0	16·0	208·3	50·2	15·3	142·8
3rd quarter	27·1	33·9	41·6	36·9	46·8	14·8	7·6	16·6	13·0	17·7	211·5	52·3	12·1	147·1
4th quarter	26·3	43·1	30·2	24·1	62·3	21·4	11·7	22·1	16·9	19·5	241·8	68·8	14·0	159·0
1960 1st quarter	28·9	37·5	35·8	31·9	50·1	13·9	9·4	18·9	17·1	20·9	223·1	56·4	15·8	150·9
2nd quarter	31·4	37·1	40·8	35·6	51·7	18·2	10·9	22·3	14·8	21·2	237·5	60·5	18·9	158·1
3rd quarter	33·5	38·3	64·7	59·7	57·2	22·7	17·3	19·8	15·2	21·7	273·1	72·8	17·2	183·1
4th quarter	34·3	43·8	47·4	39·9	72·2	24·1	17·8	24·8	20·8	27·1	294·5	78·2	18·7	197·6
1961 1st quarter	31·0	44·7	56·5	51·7	58·9	20·6	17·0	23·6	18·3	26·4	280·0	71·9	18·6	189·5
2nd quarter	33·6	50·5	63·0	55·7	65·2	21·9	18·1	28·8	19·0	31·8	313·8	86·4	20·5	206·9
3rd quarter	32·0	52·1	79·0	72·9	68·6	26·8	21·9	31·4	20·9	29·4	340·2	92·5	17·6	230·1
4th quarter	34·0	57·0	55·5	47·0	82·9	26·6	21·6	29·9	24·8	31·3	342·0	103·2	15·5	223·3

Table 4. Fixed Capital Expenditure in Distributive and Service Industries at Current Prices (a) (c)

£ million

	Analysis by Industry Group					Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Wholesale Distribution	Retail Distribution	Shipping	Other Industries	Total			
	Standard Industrial Classification							
	810, 831, 832	820	704	XVII, Part of XIX, XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	XVII, Part of XIX, XX, XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	Building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1956	57	103	104	295	559	174	257	128
1957	57	126	140	304	627	186	291	150
1958	73	130	147	349	699	202	326	171
1959	86	160	161	379	786	230	359	197
1960	94	172	162	439	867	263	391	213
1961	81	200	131	438	850	267	363	220
1959 1st quarter	22	36	33	84	175	54	76	45
2nd quarter	21	39	43	99	202	56	98	48
3rd quarter	20	40	32	88	180	55	78	47
4th quarter	24	45	53	107	229	65	107	57
1960 1st quarter	20	40	38	115	213	66	95	52
2nd quarter	23	41	41	109	214	65	100	49
3rd quarter	23	44	36	99	202	61	89	52
4th quarter	28	47	47	116	238	71	107	60
1961 1st quarter	22	42	37	113	214	61	98	55
2nd quarter	22	47	25	111	205	66	87	52
3rd quarter	17	55	30	109	211	68	89	54
4th quarter	20	56	39	105	220	72	89	59

Notes:

(a) Expenditure on vehicles and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III to XVI.

(c) Standard Industrial Classification Order XVII (Construction); XIX (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 705 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 706 – Air Transport and 707 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XX (Distributive Trades); XXI (Insurance, Banking and Finance) excluding savings departments of the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks; XXII (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXIII (Miscellaneous Services).

Rise in Industry's Stocks in Fourth Quarter of 1961 Confirmed

FINAL ESTIMATES of the volume of stocks (at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted) held by manufacturers and distributors show a rise of £80 million in the fourth quarter of 1961 compared with an insignificant increase in the third quarter. The increase in the fourth quarter was entirely due to a rise in the volume of manufacturers' stocks; stocks held by distributors showed a small decrease.

The increase in stocks during the year 1961 was rather less than half the increase that occurred during 1960. Nevertheless, compared with the increases during 1958 and 1959, it was still substantial.

Manufacturers' Stocks

Final estimates for the fourth quarter of 1961 show that the total volume of manufacturers' stocks and work in progress (at 1958 prices) rose, after adjustment for seasonal factors, by £92 million, or by approximately 1.6 per cent., a considerably larger increase than in any of the previous three quarters of 1961. The great bulk of this increase was in stocks of finished goods, with a small rise in work in progress and a slight fall in stocks of materials and fuel – the latter fairly widely spread throughout manufacturing industry. The increase in stocks (at 1958 prices) for the whole of the year 1961, at £222 million, or 4 per cent. of the level of stocks at the end of 1960, was much smaller than in 1960, when the increase was £520 million or 10·5 per cent. of the level of stocks at the end of 1959.

The detailed figures for individual sectors of industry, in Table 2, show that the increase in the stocks and work in progress of the engineering and allied (including the motor vehicle) group of industries, during the fourth quarter of 1961, was greater than the increase for manufacturing industry as a whole, being somewhat offset by a fall in the stocks held by some other industries – more especially the food, drink and tobacco group of industries. Prior to seasonal adjustment, the increase in stocks (at 1958 prices) was concentrated on finished goods (mainly in the engineering, including the motor vehicle, group of industries) with reductions both in stocks of materials and fuel and in work in progress. For the year 1961 as a whole the total volume increase in stocks (at 1958 prices) of £222 million was spread over all the industry groups for which information is published – nearly 60 per cent. of the increase being in the engineering and allied group of industries.

Wholesalers' Stocks

It is now estimated that there was no change in the volume of wholesalers' stocks (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) in the fourth quarter of 1961; the recorded decrease of £1 million is regarded as insignificant. The volume of stocks held by wholesale distributors (Standard Industrial Classification, Minimum List Heading 810) fell slightly, after seasonal adjustment, but this was balanced by a small rise in the stocks held by dealers in industrial materials and machinery (Minimum List Heading 832).

The change in stocks during the year 1961 is estimated to have been an increase of £15 million (2 per cent.). This increase was spread fairly evenly over the three types of wholesalers.

Retailers' Stocks

Retailers' stocks fell by £11 million (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) in the fourth quarter of 1961. They increased during the year as a whole by £5 million. Details of the changes during the period were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 16, 1962, page 351.

Table 1. Changes in the Volume of Industry's Stocks at 1958 Prices Seasonally Adjusted (a)

£ million

	Manufacturing (b)	Wholesale Distribution (c)	Retail Distribution (d)	Total (e)
Level of stocks at December 31, 1959	4,952	810	946	6,708
1957	+146	+42	+45	+233
1958	+ 36	+14	+16	+ 66
1959	+ 73	+15	+48	+136
1960	+520	+38	+35	+593
1961	+222	+15	+ 5	+242
1957 1st quarter	+ 85	+33	+17	+135
2nd quarter	+ 52	—26	+ 3	+ 81
3rd quarter	+ 23	—13	+14	+ 24
4th quarter	— 14	— 4	+11	— 7
1958 1st quarter	+ 40	—11	— 2	+ 27
2nd quarter	+ 3	—13	—13	— 23
3rd quarter	+ 7	+21	+20	+ 48
4th quarter	— 14	+17	+11	+ 14
1959 1st quarter	— 8	+11	—11	— 8
2nd quarter	— 21	+ 4	+26	+ 9
3rd quarter	+ 25	— 1	+ 9	+ 33
4th quarter	+ 77	+ 1	+24	+102
1960 1st quarter	+ 76	— 6	+29	+ 99
2nd quarter	+120	+16	+21	+157
3rd quarter	+153	+19	— 9	+163
4th quarter	+171	+ 9	— 6	+174
1961 1st quarter	+ 36	+28	+26	+ 90
2nd quarter	+ 46	+ 7	+14	+ 67
3rd quarter	+ 48	—19	—24	+ 5
4th quarter	+ 92	— 1	—11	+ 80

For footnotes, see end of article.

Industry's Capital Expenditure (*Continued*)

between 1957 (£961 million) and 1959 (£867 million), followed by a steep rise of over 40 per cent. between 1959 and 1961. In 1959 the quarterly expenditure of manufacturing industry ranged from £213 million to £225 million, whereas in 1961 the lowest quarterly figure was £290 million rising to a peak level of £329 million in the third quarter.

As may be seen from the current price figures in Table 3, for ten industry groups, there was an increase in the expenditure of manufacturing industry, in the fourth quarter of 1961, of £48 million – compared with expenditure in the same quarter of 1960. Every industry group – except for the food, drink and tobacco group – contributed to this increase, with the largest share of it being accounted for by higher expenditure by the chemicals and allied industries and by the engineering group of industries. Translated into volume terms (at 1958 prices) and seasonally adjusted, the increase of £2 million, at current prices, between the third and fourth quarters of 1961, became a fall of £30 million. Several industry groups contributed towards this substantial fall – including the iron and steel group of industries. In the year 1961 as a whole, the expenditure of manufacturing industry was £248 million higher, at current prices, than in 1960: both at current and at 1958 prices – the metal manufacturing group of industries accounted for more than one-quarter of this increase – with the chemicals and allied group of industries accounting for a further one-fifth, and the engineering group of industries accounting for only a little less than one-fifth.

Distributive and Service Industries

Capital expenditure by the distributive and service industries in the fourth quarter of 1961 (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) amounted to £199 million, a fall of 12 per cent. compared with expenditure in the third quarter of the year. This figure brings the total expenditure of this group of industries for the year as a whole to £849 million, a decrease of nearly 4 per cent. compared with 1960.

Expenditure on each type of asset (at 1958 prices) as shown in Table 2 was lower than in the fourth quarter of 1960, and also than in the third quarter of 1961 if allowance is made for seasonal factors. For the year as a whole, expenditure on new building work and on plant and machinery were both about the same as in 1960 whereas expenditure on vehicles was 8 per cent. lower. This fall was almost entirely due to a decrease in expenditure on ships by the shipping industry. The distributive trades showed a net increase in expenditure, at current prices, in 1961 compared with 1960, the decline in the expenditure by wholesalers being more than compensated by the increase in expenditure by retailers; these changes occurred mainly in the second half of the year.

Industry's Stocks (*Continued*)

Table 2. Changes in the Volume (at 1958 Prices) of Stocks Held by Manufacturing Industry (a) (b)

£ million

	Analysis by Industry Group							Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals and Allied Industries	Metal Manufacture	Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicles	Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Other Manufacturing Industries	All Manufacturing Industries			
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders							Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
	III	IV	V	VI-IX	X-XII	XIII-XVI	III-XVI			
Level of stocks at December 31, 1959	720	456	384	2,295	606	491	4,952	1,940	1,785	1,227
1956	+ 1	+11	+23	+185	—26	+14	+208	+ 40	+103	+ 65
1957	+10	+48	+28	+ 8	+35	+17	+146	+ 19	+ 65	+ 62
1958	— 6	+ 6	— 8	+ 35	+ 5	+ 4	+ 36	— 96	+ 25	+107
1959	+26	+31	—10	+ 36	—12	+ 2	+ 73	+ 16	+ 47	+ 10
1960	+52	+41	+73	+250	+42	+62	+520	+225	+127	+168
1961	+ 7	+28	+ 6	+130	+29	+22	+222	+ 52	+ 77	+ 93
1956 1st quarter	+36	—14	—10	+ 74	— 1	+ 4	+ 89	— 1	+ 50	+ 40
2nd quarter	+10	+14	+12	+ 90	— 8	+ 3	+121	— 8	+ 67	+ 62
3rd quarter	— 6	+22	+28	— 4	—20	N/C	+ 20	+ 49	— 1	— 28
4th quarter	—39	—11	— 7	+ 25	+ 3	+ 7	— 22	N/C	— 13	— 9
1957 1st quarter	+97	+ 7	— 6	+ 19	+ 3	— 4	+116	+ 31	+ 31	+ 54
2nd quarter	—10	+23	+ 9	+ 33	+13	+ 6	+ 74	— 26	+ 68	+ 32
3rd quarter	—24	+ 7	+33	— 8	+ 2	+ 1	+ 11	+ 34	+ 19	— 42
4th quarter	—53	+11	— 8	— 36	+17	+14	— 55	— 20	— 53	+ 18
1958 1st quarter	+16	—10	+ 3	+ 41	+18	+ 6	+ 74	— 28	+ 23	+ 79
2nd quarter	+ 1	N/C	+ 6	+ 23	— 7	+ 3	+ 26	— 69	+ 23	+ 72
3rd quarter	— 6	+ 7	— 6	+ 14	—17	— 5	— 13	+ 21	+ 8	— 42
4th quarter	—17	+ 9	—11	— 43	+11	N/C	— 51	— 20	— 29	— 2
1959 1st quarter	+35	+ 1	—14	— 6	+ 8	+ 6	+ 30	— 12	— 4	+ 46
2nd quarter	+15	+ 8	+ 2	— 5	—14	— 4	+ 2	— 6	+ 27	— 19
3rd quarter	— 1	+ 6	+ 5	+ 11	—16	— 1	+ 4	+ 34	+ 16	— 46
4th quarter	—23	+16	— 3	+ 36	+10	+ 1	+ 37	N/C	+ 8	+ 29
1960 1st quarter	+23	—12	+12	+ 53	+27	+11	+114	+ 36	+ 15	+ 63
2nd quarter	+16	+17	+13	+ 65	+14	+16	+141	+ 47	+ 63	+ 31
3rd quarter	+ 9	+20	+39	+ 48	+ 9	+12	+137	+112	+ 20	+ 5
4th quarter	+ 4	+16	+ 9	+ 84	— 8	+23	+128	+ 30	+ 29	+ 69
1961 1st quarter	+17	— 1	+ 8	+ 14	+20	+18	+ 76	+ 19	+ 23	+ 34
2nd quarter	— 1	+ 9	— 1	+ 28	+20	+14	+ 69	+ 6	+ 46	+ 17
3rd quarter	+10	+12	+ 5	+ 25	—17	— 3	+ 32	+ 57	+ 15	— 40
4th quarter	—19	+ 8	— 6	+ 63	+ 6	— 7	+ 45	— 30	— 7	+ 82

Table 3. Changes in the Volume (at 1958 Prices) of Stocks Held by Distributors (a)

£ million

S.I.C. M.L.H.			1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
810	Wholesale distributors	1959	+37	+ 5	— 5	—27	+10	548
		1960	+32	+11	+22	—39	+26	
		1961	+55	+ 1	— 1	—47	+ 8	
831	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	1959	—11	+ 4	+15	— 3	+ 5	77
		1960	—12	+ 2	+10	+ 4	+ 4	
		1961	—11	+ 3	+ 8	+ 1	+ 1	
832	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery	1959	N/C	— 4	+13	— 9	N/C	185
		1960	—11	+ 3	+13	+ 3	+ 8	
		1961	— 1	+ 3	+ 1	+ 3	+ 6	
	Total wholesale distributors (c)	1959	+26	+ 5	+23	—39	+15	810
		1960	+ 9	+16	+45	—32	+38	
		1961	+43	+ 7	+ 8	—43	+15	
820	Retail distributors (d)	1959	+21	+26	— 5	+ 6	+48	946
		1960	+71	+13	—25	—24	+35	
		1961	+63	+14	—41	—31	+ 5	

(*Continued on next page*)

Industry's Stocks *(Continued)*

Table 4. Changes in the Value (at Book Values) of Stocks Held by Manufacturers and Distributors (a)

£ million

		1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
Manufacturers (b)	1957	+174	+ 60	+ 67	— 48	+253	
	1958	+ 54	+ 22	— 27	— 29	+ 20	
	1959	+ 27	+ 13	+ 17	+ 80	+137	5,048
	1960	+128	+181	+128	+161	+598	
	1961	+110	+102	+ 45	+ 53	+310	
Wholesalers (c)	1957	+ 53	+ 21	+ 13	— 33	+ 54	
	1958	— 8	— 8	+ 37	— 15	+ 6	
	1959	+ 17	+ 5	+ 25	— 24	+ 23	819
	1960	+ 7	+ 18	+ 53	— 33	+ 45	
	1961	+ 41	+ 15	+ 10	— 42	+ 24	
Retailers (d)	1957	+ 60	— 6	+ 3	— 2	+ 55	
	1958	+ 36	— 16	+ 5	— 4	+ 21	
	1959	+ 20	+ 22	— 3	+ 6	+ 45	945
	1960	+ 68	+ 15	— 19	— 20	+ 44	
	1961	+ 73	+ 19	— 29	— 27	+ 36	
Total (e)	1957	+287	+ 75	+ 83	— 83	+362	
	1958	+ 82	— 2	+ 15	— 48	+ 47	
	1959	+ 64	+ 40	+ 39	+ 62	+205	6,812
	1960	+203	+214	+162	+108	+687	
	1961	+224	+136	+ 26	— 16	+370	

Notes relating to Tables 1-4

(a) The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million, but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree.
(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III – XVI
(c) S.I.C. Minimum List Headings 810, 831, 832.
(d) S.I.C. Minimum List Heading 820.
(e) S.I.C. Orders III – XVI and XX.

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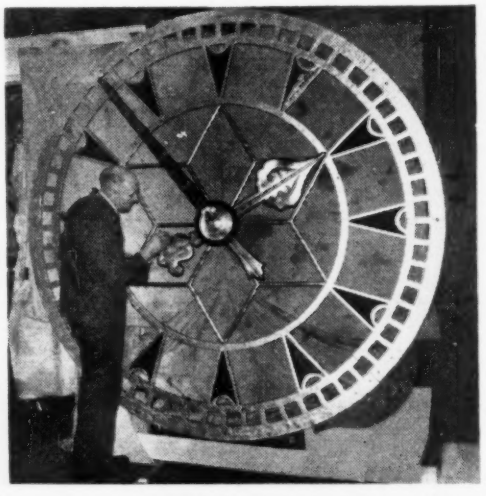

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Wholesale Price Index Numbers

Wholesale Prices of Most Manufactured Products Little Changed in March

WHOLESALE PRICES of manufactured products other than those of the food processing industries were on average about the same in March as a month earlier. There has been very little change in these prices, on average, for some months and in March of this year they were about 1 per cent. higher than a year ago. The average prices of basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry were about the same in March as in February. Prices of basic materials were 0·3 per cent. higher than a year earlier but some 2 per cent. above the low point reached in October last year: fuel prices were on average nearly 3 per cent. more than in March 1960.

Materials and Fuel used in Broad Sectors of Industry

Prices of materials used in the food-manufacturing industries showed little change again in March but were some 6 per cent. higher than in October, partly due to seasonal factors, and about 3 per cent. higher than a year earlier. The price indices for materials and fuel used in the chemical and allied industries and paper industries also declined; those of the textile and timber industries were little changed. On the other hand the price indices for materials and fuel used in the mechanical and electrical engineering industries both rose by nearly a point, reflecting the higher prices for iron and steel. Among building materials, price increases in iron and steel, copper, zinc and brassware items were only partly offset by decreases in the price of lead, sanitary ware and hardwood.

Output of Broad Sectors of Industry

Average prices for food products increased again in March and are now 4 per cent. more than in March last year. Apart from the iron and steel industries there was little change in the average prices of the products of other broad sectors of industry. Compared with a year earlier however all sectors other than the textile and chemical and allied industries showed some increase in prices.

1. Materials Purchased by Broad Sectors of Industry — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1961										1962		
		March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
Order III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry	100·9	101·5	101·5	100·7	100·6	100·7	100·2	99·4	100·1	100·3	101·5*	101·8*	101·6*
	Basic materials	96·8	97·4	97·5	96·6	96·5	96·5	95·9	95·0	95·6	96·0	97·0*	97·2*	97·1*
	Fuel	132·7	132·7	132·2	132·2	132·6	133·8	133·8	133·8	134·2	133·9	136·5*	136·5*	136·5*
211 to 229	Materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries.	93·1	93·8	93·7	92·8	92·7	92·4	91·6	90·8	92·9	94·1	96·3*	96·4*	96*
263 to 277	Materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries.	108·8	109·1	108·8	108·0	107·6	107·6	107·2	106·3	105·8	105·9	106·4*	106·1*	105·4*
331 to 349 (excluding 342)	Materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering industries.	127·7	127·8	128·4	128·3	128·6	128·7	128·7	128·4	128·4	128·9	129·0*	129·2*	130·1*
361	Materials and fuel used in the electrical machinery industry.	117·3	117·5	118·5	118·7	118·9	118·9	118·9	118·8	118·8	119·0	119·0*	119·3*	120·2*
Order X	Materials and fuel used in the textile industries	94·3	94·7	95·3	93·5	92·8	92·7	92·0	91·1	91·1	90·9	90·9*	91·8*	91·7*
Order XIV	Materials and fuel used in the timber industries	111·7	111·6	111·4	111·5	111·5	111·7	111·5	110·8	110·8	110·9	110·4*	110·3*	110·2*
Order XV	Materials and fuel used in the paper industries	108·6	108·6	109·1	108·9	108·6	108·7	108·6	108·0§	108·1	107·7	107·6*	107·5*	107·2*
Order XVII	Construction materials	117·3	117·4	117·8	118·0	118·8	118·9	118·8	119·1	119·3	119·4	119·6*	119·8*	120·2*
Part of Order XVII	House building materials	117·2	117·3	117·6	117·8	118·6	118·6	118·6	118·9	119·1	119·1	119·5	119·7*	119·8*

2. Output of Broad Sectors of Industry — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1961										1962		
		March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
Orders III to XVI	All manufactured products: Total sales	115·0	114·9	115·3	115·4	115·7	116·4	116·5	116·5	116·8	117·0	117·2*	117·4*	117·5*
	Home market sales	115·1	115·2	115·5	115·8	116·1	116·9	117·1	117·1	117·3	117·5	117·8*	118·0*	118·2*
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home market sales	106·4	107·1	107·6	107·3	107·2	107·2	107·1	107·2	107·9	108·3	109·6*	110·3*	110·7*
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	103·9	104·0	103·6	103·2	102·7	102·9	102·6	102·4	102·9	103·0	102·8*	102·9*	102·9*
	Home market sales	105·4	105·4	105·5	105·2	104·7	105·2	105·0	104·7	105·0	105·0	105·1*	105·3*	105·2*
311 and 312	Iron and steel industries: Total sales	125·7	125·5	125·2	125·9	126·6	126·1	126·4	126·4	126·4	127·1	127·0*	127·2*	129·5*
	†Home market sales	128·9	128·9	129·0	129·4	130·2	130·2	130·2	130·2	130·3	130·7	130·7*	131·0*	133·7*
Order X	Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales	105·3	105·4	105·6	104·6	105·1	104·7	104·7	104·0	104·3	104·7	104·5	104·5*	104·5*
	Home market sales	104·4	104·3	104·6	104·2	104·2	103·9	104·0	103·9	103·5	103·7	103·5	103·4*	103·5*
Order XII	Clothing and footwear: Home market sales	108·3	108·5	108·7	108·9	109·1	109·2	109·3	109·3	109·5	109·6	109·7	109·8*	109·9*
Order XIV	Timber industries: Home market sales	110·1	110·2	110·3	110·3	110·3	110·6	110·6	110·7	110·9	111·1	112·0*	112·2*	112·3*
481 to 483	Paper industries: Home market sales	109·2	109·4	109·5	109·8	110·2	110·2	110·5	110·5	110·8	110·9	111·1	111·1	111·2*
Order XVII	New construction‡	116			§117			§117			120			121*

* Provisional figure. † The index for Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling: Home Market Sales (Minimum List Headings 40, 41 of the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification) has been discontinued. An equivalent index is published in Table 3 (a) of this article under the title 'Other steel goods (excluding tubes)'. ‡ Index of building costs; figures relate to average for the quarter. § Revised figure.

(*Continued on next page*)

Wholesale Price Index Numbers (*Continued*)

3 (a). Commodities Produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

Commodities are listed by industries (as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958) whose principal products they are. The Standard Industrial Classification references appear in the article on wholesale price index numbers published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 2, 1961.

(monthly averages)

	1961		1962		
	March	Sept.	Jan.	Feb.	March
Coal†	147·2	142·3	151·1	151·1*	151·1*
Slates	139·2	141·1	141·1	141·1	141·1
Salt	107·2	107·2	113·6	113·6	113·6*
Flour	104·6	110·9	113·0	113·0	113·0
Sugar, refined	107·8	108·5	110·4	112·7	116·0*
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	101·7	101·8	101·9	101·9	102·0*
Beer	92·4	101·1	101·1	101·1*	101·1*
Tobacco and cigarettes	115·4	126·8	126·8	126·8	126·8
Hard coke	163·8	163·8	163·8	163·8	164·0
Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty)	102·8	109·4	109·4	109·4	109·4
Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	119·4	140·8	140·8	140·8	140·8
Lubricating oils and greases	116·4	121·5	123·0	124·2	124·2*
General chemicals	103·9	103·7	102·9	102·9*	102·9*
Pharmaceutical chemicals	81·7	78·8	75·6	75·5	75·1*
Pharmaceutical preparations	97·1	98·9	99·1	99·0*	98·5*
Toilet preparations	118·0	120·1	121·0	121·1	121·1*
Paint for building and decorating	109·0	111·0	112·9	112·9	112·9*
Soap	129·6	128·9	133·4	133·4*	133·4*
Soapless detergents	103·6	97·8	98·4	98·4	98·4*
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	83·3	79·7	78·3	78·2*	78·2*
Steel sheets	126·1	127·2	126·8	127·6	129·5*
Tinplate	113·8	114·9	115·4	‡116·0	120·8
Other steel goods (excluding tubes)	129·0	130·6	131·2	131·4*	133·4*
Steel tubes	133·7	134·3	134·2	134·5	137·4
Iron castings	139·4	140·3	140·4	140·3	140·6*
Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
Extruded and drawn	132·3	132·3	132·3	132·3	132·3
Rolled	132·4	132·4	131·9	130·0	123·8
Castings	128·8	128·8	128·8	128·8	128·8
Forgings	124·4	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7*
Brass, ingot 65-35, B.S. 1400: B3, delivered	104·9	104·2	102·8	103·2	103·3
Photographic paper and films, etc.	117·5	117·5	117·8	117·8	117·8*
Spectacles, etc.	111·5	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6
Dental goods	120·3	124·7	126·1	126·4	126·4*
Gramophone records	111·3	115·7	115·7	115·7*	115·7*
Domestic electrical appliances	102·3	101·8	101·6	101·6*	101·6*
Perambulators, etc.	116·3	116·6	119·2	119·2*	119·2*
Tools and implements	135·6	138·2	141·6	141·6	141·6*
Cutlery	127·0	127·1	127·8	127·8	127·9
Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades)	122·9	121·8	123·9	123·9	124·2
Spoons and forks	126·9	127·2	133·2	133·2	134·0*
Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders	132·9	132·9	139·0	139·0	139·0*
Domestic hollow-ware	134·0	138·1	138·3	138·3*	138·3*
Domestic gas appliances	107·6	108·3	108·3	108·3	108·3
Cotton yarn	101·9	96·4	92·5	91·8	91·1*

	1961		1962		
	March	Sept.	Jan.	Feb.	March
Spun rayon yarn	100·9	99·1	93·9	93·0	92·8*
Irish linen yarns (wetspun)	101·4	101·1	101·1	101·1	101·1*
Cotton cloth§			100·2	99·1*	99·1*
Linen	103·0	103·0	103·8	103·9	103·9*
Rayon and acetate fabric	124·4	124·4	124·5	124·4	124·4*
Wool tops	76·8	80·5	76·2	78·1	78·6
Worsted yarns	88·0	90·6	87·8	88·9	89·0
Harris tweed	93·7	93·7	93·7	93·7	100·0
Serge cloth	88·9	91·5	90·1	90·2	90·2*
Jute yarn	158·5	118·5	116·5	113·0	112·7*
Jute piece-goods	146·5	114·8	111·9	109·0	109·6*
Rope, twine and net	114·7	111·8	111·2	111·1	111·0*
Hosiery and other knitted goods	94·6	95·3	95·6	95·8	95·8*
Carpets and rugs	113·8	113·8	113·8	113·8	113·8*
Canvas goods and sacks	117·2	102·8	109·5	109·3	111·0
Leather for footwear	106·8	107·9	106·0	106·0*	105·4*
Travel goods	116·7	117·3	117·2	117·1*	117·1*
Made-up clothing	107·7	108·6	109·0	109·0*	109·1*
Weatherproof outerwear	99·8	101·5	101·9	101·9	102·1*
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	110·3	110·5	110·9	110·9*	110·9*
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	104·4	105·2	105·5	105·6	105·6
Women's and girls' light outerwear	104·9	106·0	107·3	107·3	107·3*
Footwear (excluding rubber)	109·7	110·4	110·8	110·9*	111·2*
Refractory goods, including bricks	129·4	129·4	129·5	129·5*	129·6*
Non-refractory goods, including bricks	121·7	122·1	123·0	123·3	123·4*
Building bricks, common, other than fletton, *ex works*	123·8	124·0	124·1	124·2	124·2*
Building bricks, fletton, common, *delivered*	117·5	117·5	115·8	115·8	115·8
Electrical porcelain	117·4	122·5	122·5	122·5	122·5
Domestic china and earthenware	125·7	128·4	128·4	128·4	128·4*
Glass (other than containers)	123·1	123·4	126·2	127·6*	127·6*
Glass containers	116·5	122·2	122·3	122·3*	122·3*
Cement, delivered	115·3	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·0
Abrasive paper and cloth	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4
Cast stone and cast concrete products	103·3	107·9	108·9	109·0*	109·0*
Home grown hardwood	96·8	101·6	101·4	101·2	101·2
Domestic furniture	113·6	113·8	115·8	116·2*	116·3*
Bedding, etc.	105·8	106·0	107·9	109·1	109·1*
Wooden boxes, packing cases, crates, etc.	113·8	113·6	114·1	113·7	113·7*
Paper and board	110·1	109·6	109·6	109·6	109·7*
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	105·4	108·9	109·5	109·5	109·8*
Wallpaper	123·5	123·5	131·2	131·2	131·2
Paper bags	112·2	112·2	112·2	112·2	112·2
Manufactured stationery	113·7	115·9	118·1	118·1	118·1*
Other manufactures of paper and board	104·0	105·6	104·4	104·6	102·7
Rubber tyres and tubes	123·2	123·2	121·1	121·1	121·1

(*Table* 3 (*a*) *continued on next page*)

† This index is based on prices ruling on the last day of the month.
* Provisional figure.
§ Revised series from January 1962.
‡ Revised figure.

Wholesale Price Index Numbers (*Continued*)

3 (a) (*Continued*). Commodities Produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1961		1962		
	March	Sept.	Jan.	Feb.	March
Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	117·9	117·9	118·9	117·2	117·2*
Rubber footwear	126·5	126·5	126·5	126·5	126·5
Linoleum and felt base	125·2	132·2	132·2	128·7	127·5
Brushes and brooms	124·8	126·0	126·8	†127·5	127·7
Toys and games	114·7	114·7	114·7	116·6*	116·6*
Sports equipment	124·8	125·2	128·5	128·5	128·5*
Pens and pencils	109·5	112·8	112·7	112·7	112·7*
Other stationers' goods	125·5	125·5	125·5	125·5	125·5
Plastic mouldings	102·2	101·9	102·1	102·1*	102·1*

* Provisional figure.
† Shown in error last month as 127·0 firm.

3 (b). Commodities Wholly or Partly Imported into the U.K. — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1961		1962		
	March	Sept.	Jan.	Feb.	March
Hides and skins	104·4	104·7	100·0	98·3	99·0*
Imported	112·7	113·3	107·8	106·4	107·6
Native	92·0	92·0	88·2	86·3	86·3*
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered	119·2	119·2	119·2	117·3	115·4
Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	90·6	92·2	92·7	94·5	94·4
Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	68·4	66·3	61·3	60·8	62·8
Nickel, refined, delivered	123·3	135·6	135·6	135·6	135·6
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent., settlement price	113·1	132·4	131·5	132·1	133·6
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	108·1	94·5	89·7	87·9	88·6
Oils, resins and gums:					
Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works	142·3	152·0	147·0	141·4	144·8*
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	101·7	99·4	99·6	100·6	96·0
Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex-works	115·9	73·6	69·1	72·1	70·0
Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports	61·5	64·9	62·8	61·5	60·8
Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S. one month future	125·1	126·7	118·2	122·1	118·3
Sulphur, crude (for acid making,) c.i.f.	71·7	72·1	74·8	74·8	74·1
Textiles:					
Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	145·4	158·9	158·7	160·1	160·7
Cotton, raw	75·9	73·9	74·7	74·8*	74·8*
Jute, raw, 'Mill Lightnings,' c.i.f. Dundee	223·7	143·3	138·0	133·4	128·2
Silk raw, delivered mill	105·1	107·8	100·9	104·4	107·2*
Sisal, East Africa No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London	116·5	102·5	105·6	111·9	113·8
Wool, raw	74·4	77·2	73·5	76·2*	76·2*
Crossbred medium and coarse, c.i.f. U.K.	86·3	89·8	84·1	84·1	84·1*
Crossbred, fine, c.i.f. U.K.	75·2	79·7	74·3	77·2	77·2*
Merino, c.i.f. U.K.	67·8	70·9	67·3	71·4	71·4*
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	113·1	111·8	110·8	110·5	110·4*
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	99·7	99·1	100·0	100·0	100·0*
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	107·5	107·3	105·5	105·5	105·5*
Woodpulp, imported	101·0	100·4	97·0	96·6	96·5

* Provisional figure.

Notes on Wholesale Prices

In future, the notes on index numbers of wholesale prices (1954 = 100) will be published only in the annual article, which normally appears in February. They were last published in the issue of February 2, 1962.

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. Telephone inquiries should be made to Chancery 4411, Ext. 806 or 41.

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Textile Statistics in February

Orders in the Textile and Clothing Industries

THE VOLUME of orders on hand at the end of February in the textile and clothing industries considered as a group was 2 per cent. less than at the end of January. Compared with February 1961 deliveries were 4 per cent. less and the rate of net new orders 6 per cent. less.

Textile and Clothing Industries (a)
Index Numbers of the Volume of Total Orders and Deliveries (b)

	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	April 1959 = 100	Average 1959 deliveries = 100	Average 1959 deliveries = 100
1960	136	103	103
1961*	104	91	99
1960 4th quarter	136	112	107
1961 1st quarter	128	95	103
2nd quarter	123	94	99
3rd quarter	106	77	94
4th quarter*	104	98	99
1961 January	134	90	96
February	133	99	104
1962 January*	102	83	88
February*	100	93	99

(a) Wool, hosiery (and other knitted goods), made-up clothing and the spinning, weaving and merchant converting section of the cotton and man-made fibre industries.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(c) These indices have been adjusted to allow for differences in the lengths of calendar months but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.
* Provisional.

Output of the Wool Textile Industry

THE VOLUME of production in the wool textile industry in February was 5 per cent. less than a year earlier.

Figures issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that, if allowance is made for the length of the working month, the production of tops, and deliveries of worsted yarn and woven fabrics (excluding blankets), were each 6 per cent. less than in February 1961.

In the two months January-February total deliveries of worsted yarn were 3 per cent. less than in the same period last year but within this group deliveries of hand knitting and other yarns for retail sale were 10 per cent. more. Deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 5 per cent. less and production of tops 3 per cent. less.

Output in the Wool Textile Industry

	Consumption	Production		Deliveries			
					Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (c)		
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops (a)	Woollen yarn (b)	Worsted yarn	Woollen	Worsted	Blankets (b)
Quarterly average	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. sq. yds.	Mn. sq. yds.	Mn. sq. yds.
1958	111·1	74·2	72·0	51·6	48·7	38·5	7·1
1959	127·3	87·1	78·3	58·0	51·6	39·7	7·7
1960	120·3	79·8	75·8	61·2	49·4	42·4	7·8
1961	118·0	80·0	70·3	61·6	45·8	42·2	8·4
1960 4th quarter	118·2	78·0	75·0	65·3	52·2	44·2	9·4
1961 1st quarter	125·5	86·2	74·0	64·4	45·0	46·4	8·6
2nd quarter	124·5	85·5	71·0	62·7	45·8	41·0	6·5
3rd quarter	106·0	72·1	64·0	56·4	46·1	37·7	8·4
4th quarter	115·9	76·4	72·0	62·6	46·4	43·6	10·0
1961 January	41·1	27·7	..	21·4	15·9	15·4	3·3
February	39·3	26·9	..	20·2	13·9	14·4	2·7
1962 January	42·4	27·7	..	21·4	14·9	15·3	3·1
February	37·7	25·2	..	19·1	12·7	13·8	2·4

(a) Including hair. (b) Estimated. (c) Woven, woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

Production in the Cotton Industry

THE VOLUME of production in the cotton industry in February was 4 per cent. more than in January but 9 per cent. less than in February 1961. This compares with a reduction of 10 per cent. in the second half of last year compared with the corresponding period a year earlier.

Statistics issued by the Cotton Board show that during the first two months of the year output of single cotton yarn was 14 per cent. less and the amount of cotton yarn doubled 12 per cent. less than in the corresponding months of 1961. In the same period the yardage of cloth woven in the industry was 8 per cent. less.

Yarn and Cloth Production
(All figures are weekly averages)

	Single yarn (a)		Doubled yarn		Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (b)	Spun man-made fibre yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lin. yds.	Mn. lin. yds.
1958†	11·91	2·86	3·07	1·32	27·0	11·3
1959	11·66	2·92	3·18	1·49	25·7	11·4
1960	11·46	2·98	3·30	1·66	24·9	11·9
1961	10·66	2·55	2·82	1·52	23·8	11·7
1961 February	11·65	2·82	3·09	1·56	25·2	12·0
March*	11·53	2·75	3·06	1·48	25·4	12·0
April	11·58	2·75	2·98	1·57	25·7	12·1
May*	11·58	2·76	2·95	1·61	25·3	12·1
June	9·72	2·36	2·77	1·62	25·7	12·5
July	9·59	2·18	2·65	1·48	16·1	8·5
August*	9·92	2·48	2·26	1·29	23·1	10·7
September	10·00	2·41	2·76	1·64	23·0	11·7
October	10·97	2·61	2·94	1·59	25·0	12·7
November*	10·82	2·56	2·98	1·61	24·4	12·6
December	8·78	2·07	2·42	1·32	20·3	10·9
1962 January*	9·98	2·39	2·60	1·54	22·0	11·9
February	10·40	2·48	2·81	1·60	22·8	12·2

(a) Spun in the cotton industry. (b) Including yarns wholly of cotton and of cotton waste, cotton yarn spun on condenser system and mixture yarns of cotton and cotton waste.
* Average of five weeks. † 53-week period.

Deliveries in the Made-up Clothing Industry

MANUFACTURERS' deliveries of made-up clothing in February were 1 per cent. more than in February 1961.

Output of weatherproof outerwear was 16 per cent. less but all other sectors of the industry showed increases in deliveries compared with February 1961. Deliveries of overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc., were 4 per cent. more, and men's and boys' and women's and girls' tailored outerwear 5 and 2 per cent. more respectively. Deliveries are, of course, much affected by climatic and other seasonal considerations and too much should not be read into a single month's figures.

The index numbers below, which are of manufacturers' sales at constant prices, have been adjusted for the length of the working month but not for holidays or other seasonal factors.

Made-Up Clothing Industry - Index Numbers of Production
(1958 = 100)

	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	Weather-proof outerwear	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	Overalls and men's shirts, under-wear, etc.	Total
1960	117	122	134	126	122	122
1961	122	126	134	128	117	125
1960 4th quarter	122	120	146	124	131	125
1961 1st quarter	122	140	137	139	113	130
2nd quarter	128	102	130	127	120	122
3rd quarter	116	147	147	123	111	126
4th quarter	122	115	121	124	121	121
1961 January	98	117	121	118	92	108
February	124	155	143	146	116	136
1962 January	96	126	116	105	86	105
February	129	157	121	149	121	138

Textile Statistics in February (*Continued*)

Sales by Wholesale Textile Houses in February

THE TRADE of wholesale textile houses in February was quiet. There was the usual seasonal increase in sales, but, compared with a year earlier, the value was 4 per cent. lower. Sales in January had been 1 per cent. below the level of a year earlier.

The value of stocks held by wholesale textile houses was 1 per cent. below the level of a year earlier after being 1 per cent. higher in January.

Note:

These statistics are prepared by the Wholesale Textile Association. Inquiries should be addressed to: The Secretary, The Wholesale Textile Association, 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 4444.)

Total Sales and Stocks

Index Numbers (average 1950 = 100) and Percentage Changes Compared with a Year Earlier

	Value of Sales (Total Home Trade)		Value of Stocks (at end period) (b)	
		%		%
1960 Year	106	+ 6	..	..
1961 Year	107	+ 1	..	..
1961 1st Quarter	101	+ 9	136	+ 7
2nd Quarter	100	— 4	129	+ 4
3rd Quarter	102	+ 3	146	+10
4th Quarter	125	— 2	115	+ 5
1961 October	141	— 1	133	+11
November	128	— 1	129	+ 8
December	103	— 4	115	+ 5
1962 January	70	— 1	121	+ 1
February	91	— 4	137	— 1

Redgrave's Factories Act

The twentieth edition of 'Redgrave's Factories Act' contains details of the Factories Act, 1961, which came into force on April 1 this year. Copies from Butterworth & Co. (Publishers) Ltd., London. 67s. 6d. (by post 69s. 9d.)

Analysis by Department

Percentage of Corresponding Values for 1961

	Sales (b)		Stocks (b)
	February	Jan.-Feb.	At end of Feb.
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	86.2	95·0	105·0
Women's coats, costumes, furs, and raincoats	93·0	92·4	99·6
Women's underwear	88·7	94·3	107·6
Women's hose and children's socks	102·0	100·0	117·9
Women's millinery	102·9	102·3	114·9
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	96·8	96·1	104·5
Children's wear	94·6	97·1	96·2
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	92·2	92·5	90·1
Gloves	108·0	100·8	87·1
Piece-goods and nets	92·1	89·5	95·2
Household textiles	101·8	98·8	97·1
Floor-coverings, furniture and hardware	97·3	95·0	86·8
Grand total (a)	96·0	97·3	99·3

Notes:
(a) Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
(b) Valued at cost.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, April 6, 1962

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (minutes)	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
Pathe Pictorial Series 378-390:					
Pathe Pictorial No. 381	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27288	8	April 4
She Always Gets Their Man	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Danziger Productions Ltd.	Br/E 27301	62	April 5
Movietone News 1712A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 26925	7	April 5
Old Soldiers Never Die	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Graham Gordon	Br/E 27305	14	April 6
The Devil's Daffodil	British Lion Films Ltd.	Omnia Pictures Ltd.	Br/E 27307	86	April 6
The Painted Smile	Planet Film Distributors Ltd.	Blakeley's Films (Manchester) Ltd.	Br/E 27308	60	April 6
Look at Life Series 13:					
Trouble on Oily Waters	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 27309	9	April 6
Any Old Iron?	" "	" "	Br/E 27310	9	April 6
Pathe News 62-27	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 26978	7	April 6
Pathe News 62-28	" "	" "	Br/E 26979	7	April 6
Movietone News 1713	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 26926	7	April 6
Movietone News 1713A	" "	" "	Br/E 26927	7	April 6
		FOREIGN			
Viridiana	Miracle Films Ltd.	Francois Gergely	F 27286	90	April 2
Taxi to Tobruk	" "	Franco London Film S.A.	F 27287	91	April 2
A Majority of One	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Pictures Inc.	F 27289	121	April 4
The Devil and the Nun (Mother Joan of the Angels)	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Film Polski	F 27290	92	April 4
The Plot Sickens	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Paramount Pictures Corporation	F 27291	7	April 4
Pee Wees on Ice	" "	" "	F 27292	10	April 4
Good and Guilty	" "	" "	F 27293	6	April 4
Popcorn and Politics	" "	" "	F 27294	6	April 4
Symphony in Motion	" "	" "	F 27295	10	April 4
Crumley Cogwheel	" "	" "	F 27296	6	April 4
Waters of Bangkok	" "	" "	F 27297	10	April 4
Without Time or Reason	" "	" "	F 27298	6	April 4
Perry Popgun	" "	" "	F 27299	6	April 4
The Son of the Red Pirate	Archway Film Distributors Ltd.	Dino De Laurentiis Cinematografica	F 27300	141	April 5
Woman in the Window	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Sofitedip	F 27302	91	April 6
Ritual of Love	" "	Pacemaker Pictures Inc.	F 27303	69	April 6
Tigress of Bengal	" "	Omnia Deutsche Film Export G.m.b.H.	F 27304	98	April 6
Moon Pilot	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions Inc.	F 27306	99	April 6

Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series.
Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

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Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of questions of interest to industry asked and answered in Parliament

Tuesday April 3

Request for Permanent Industrial Exhibition

Mr Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, was asked whether, in view of the urgent need to increase exports, he would consider the acquisition of a site for a permanent exhibition of British industrial achievements, along lines similar to those in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic's Exhibition of Economic Achievement.

In a written reply, Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said: 'No Sir. There are many facilities in an economy like ours for displaying industrial achievement and progress, including for example, individual fairs and exhibitions, which are more effective than a permanent exhibition'.

Wednesday April 4

New Employment in Scotland

In reply to a question, Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, said it was estimated by the firms concerned that 27,000 jobs had arisen or would arise from projects in Scotland for which financial assistance had been offered under the Local Employment Act. Of these, some 470 were in the Highlands and Islands, including 100 for Inverness-shire.

Thursday April 5

Further Trade With East Germany

Asked what further steps he would take to provide increased opportunities for the export of British goods to East Germany, Mr. Erroll replied: 'The Federation of British Industries has recently concluded a new unofficial trade arrangement with the East German authorities covering the calendar year 1962. This envisages total imports of East German goods (inclusive of East German estimates of sales of goods on Open General Licence) of £9·1 million and total British exports of £8·4 million. These are the same figures as in the 1961 arrangement. Imports in 1961 totalled only £6·7 million, as many of the import facilities under the arrangement were not fully used. Of British exports to East Germany amounting to £8¼ million in 1961, £5½ million were in iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and basic materials, which are not covered by quotas, and many of the quotas for British exports agreed by the East Germans were not fulfilled.

'In the 1962 arrangement the Federation of British Industries have negotiated adjustments in individual quotas on both sides designed to facilitate a modest expansion of trade over a wide range of goods. In my view the facilities now provided are satisfactory in present circumstances and having regard to the fact that the amount of trade that can be done under bilateral arrangements of this kind is limited by the availability of sterling exchange.'

Friday April 6

The President was asked what plans he had for assisting British participation in international trade fairs and in British weeks and similar promotion activities during the next 12 months.

In reply Mr. Erroll said that the main trade fair events of the year would be the British Trade Fair organized by the Federation of British Industries at Stockholm in May, to which the Board of Trade would be contributing a number of special features, and the Nigerian International Trade Fair in October at which the Board would be organizing a British Pavilion. The programme also included collaboration with Trade Associations at twenty specialized trade fairs in Europe, U.S.A., South America and Japan. The Board would organize British Pavilions at four general trade fairs and co-ordinate industrial exhibits at five others. Information Stands would be arranged at six other fairs.

The main 'British Week' events would be the British Week in West Berlin in May, the 'Gateway to Britain' Week in Western Norway in September, the British Week in Geneva in October and the London Week in San Francisco in November.

Lists giving full details were being placed in the Library of the House.

Tuesday April 10

West Cameroon Products

The President was asked whether Commonwealth Preference would be continued on the products of West Cameroon after September 30, 1962. In reply Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said that this matter was being urgently considered. An announcement would be made as soon as a decision had been reached.

Czechoslovak Trade Minister Invited to Britain

Sir Keith Joseph said that the President had invited the Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade to visit this country in July as the guest of H.M. Government, during the Czechoslovak Trade Exhibition at Olympia. The invitation had been accepted.

Tariff Reductions and Man-made Fibres

Asked what proposals he had by way of reducing tariffs to produce more competition in the man-made fibres industry, Sir Keith Joseph said: 'Tariffs are being progressively reduced within EFTA. If we enter the European Economic Community our tariffs against the other members will be progressively dismantled. Negotiations for the reduction of tariffs are still proceeding in the GATT. All of these affect man-made fibres to a greater or lesser extent. The Board of Trade are also always ready to consider applications from representative bodies of users for reductions in the duties on these goods.'

Closure of Mills in Lancashire

The President was questioned on whether he was aware that Daniel Walter and Sons Ltd., the proprietors of Bradley Mill, Nelson, had given public notice that they would shortly close the mill down because they were unable to compete with foreign importations; and how many other mills in Lancashire had closed down or given notice of their intention to do so within the last six months. Replying, Mr. Niall Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, said the President was aware of 17 spinning and weaving mills in Lancashire, including Daniel Walter and Sons Ltd., that had closed down, or announced their intention to close, in the last six months. Some of these closures were attributed to reorganization and concentration of production or to shortage of labour.

REPRINTS OF ARTICLES

Reprints from the Board of Trade Journal, **which should be ordered within one week of publication,** *cost* £3 0*s.* 0*d. per page (or part) for* 250 *copies. (Larger quantities will be supplied at a charge of* 5*s.* 0*d. per page for each additional* 125 *copies). Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications* (P.2), *H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.*1. *Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster-General. Information regarding Subscriptions, Editorial Communications and Advertising in the* Board of Trade Journal *will usually be found on the first page.*

Recent Export Achievements

United Kingdom firms are invited to send in brief details of new export orders or contracts for publication on this page.

Telecommunications Cable for India

British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd., have received an order valued at £177,000 for 203 km (approximately 126 miles) of composite telecommunications cable required by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs for installation along railway tracks.

Infra-red Brooder Units for South Africa

Gatehill Beco Ltd., London, have received a substantial order from South Africa for the Becosil infra-red brooder units. This is the second large order received in the past six months from South Africa. The previous order was from the Rainbow Poultry Farms in the Province of Natal.

Television Cameras for Egypt

The United Arab Broadcasting and Television Service has placed an order with Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd., for the supply of five Mark IV camera channels and associated equipment. English Electric Valve Co. Ltd., 4½" image orthicon camera pick-up tubes will be incorporated.

Television Cameras for Switzerland

EMI Electronics Ltd., through its agent Silectra of Zurich, have obtained an order from the Swiss PTT for eight EMI 4½" image orthicon television cameras and associated equipment. Value of the order is £35,000. For the first time EMI will supply the cameras in special weatherproof fibreglass carrying cases. These will enable the cameras to be left safely on site between programmes under the most adverse weather conditions.

Power Poles for Pakistan

British Insulated Callender's Construction Co. Ltd., have received an order valued at over £20,000 from the Water and Power Development Authority of East Pakistan for 550 poles and other equipment needed for extensions to their overhead power lines. The galvanized steel pole has been developed jointly by BICC and Painter Bros. Ltd., of Hereford, also a member of the BICC Group.

Water Treatment Plant for Australia

A second de-aerator has been ordered from the Hertfordshire firm of water treatment engineers, William Boby & Co. for the Kurnell Refinery at Sydney, Australia. It will have a capacity of 500,000 lb/hr. The contract, worth £7,500, was placed by Caltex Services Ltd., on behalf of Australian Oil Refining Pty. Ltd.

Coal Preparation Equipment for Australia

Simonacco Ltd., coal preparation engineers of Carlisle and a member of Simon Engineering Ltd., have been awarded a contract to the value of £A365,000 by Rio Tinto Management Services (Australia) Pty. Ltd., for a dense medium Drewboy bath to wash large coal at the colliery at Glenlee, three miles from Camden, New South Wales.

Stained Glass for South Africa

The largest export order for concreted glass windows ever to be undertaken at Whitefriars stained-glass studios at Wealdstone, Middlesex (James Powell & Son (Whitefriars) Ltd.), have been shipped to South Africa, packed in 27 crates. Thirty-three windows have been designed, and made at the studios for the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of Fatima, Durban.

Curtain-Walling System Used in Holland

A British curtain-walling system has been used on an important Municipal Lyceum and Gymnasium which has recently been opened at Dordrecht, Holland. The curtain-walling contract, which was valued at £51,000, was awarded to Holoplast Ltd., of Maidstone and London, in association with its Dutch agents, Cotimbouw C.V. of Amsterdam. The aluminium framework was pre-fabricated in Holland by Radefa N.V., under a technical aid agreement with Holoplast Ltd. The whole design of the curtain-walling was conceived by the Architectural Design Department of Holoplast Ltd. British workers went from Maidstone to Dordrecht to install the prefabricated curtain-walling.

Part of a final shipment of 75 motorgraders leaving the works of Blaw Knox Ltd., at Rochester, en route for the London Docks. These complete a contract valued at £800,000 obtained by Black & Co. (Buenos Aires) Ltd., London, for Santa Fe, Argentina.

Refrigerated Drink Dispensers for Holland

The export department of the Non-Drip Measure Co., of Croydon, a subsidiary of Gaskell & Chambers Ltd., of Birmingham, have received an order from Holland for 650 of their coin operated Whirlcool refrigerated drink dispensers.

Locomotive Equipment for South Africa

An order for electric locomotive equipment worth £4¼ million has been placed with the Traction Division of Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., by Union Carriage & Wagon Co. (Pty.) Ltd., of South Africa. It will be fitted in 130 electric locomotives to be built for the South African Railways. Some of the equipment will be manufactured by the First Electric Corporation of South Africa of which AEI is a major shareholder, but the greater part will be made in Manchester and Sheffield.

Coal-Handling Plant for Australia

A £500,000 contract for the design and construction of coal-handling plant at Sydney, Australia, has been awarded to Humphreys & Glasgow Ltd., of London. To be built for the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, the plant will be the most modern and flexible of its type in Australia. Besides having stockpiling facilities for 35,000 tons of coal, it will be able to load ships from rail or stockpile at a rate of 1,000 tons per hour. The plant will be completely designed in the Sydney office of Humphreys & Glasgow and its components will be almost entirely of Australian manufacture.

Television Equipment for Australia

EMI Electronics Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex, announce that two of their vidicon cameras will shortly allow the new television studio centre at Goonellabah, New South Wales, Australia, belonging to Richmond Tweed T.V. Ltd., to telecast a variety of live programmes.

Caravans for Sweden

Fairview Caravans Ltd., of Romford, Essex, who plan to use the British Exhibition in Stockholm in May as a springboard for an export drive in Scandinavia, have received an order for 52 caravans from Sweden. The order, placed by their agents in Karlstad, is for 26 'Fairy' four-berth, 14 'Tigris' three-berth, and 12 'Fairy' two-berth 1962 touring models.

Jet Engines for Italy

Bristol Siddeley Engines Ltd., report that Piaggio & C. of Genoa has placed an initial order for six of their Viper 20 turbojet engines for use in the prototypes of the PD-808 Vespa-Jet executive aircraft, which is being developed jointly by Piaggio and the Douglas Aircraft Co. of Santa Monica, California.

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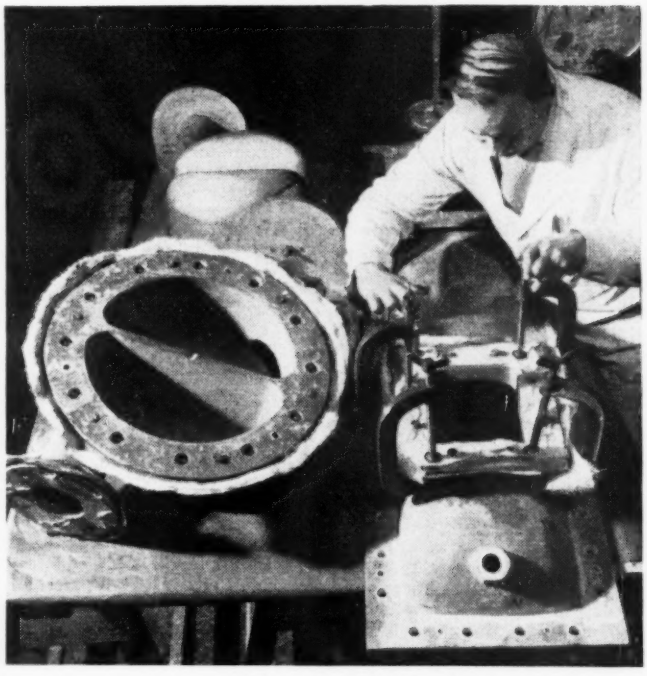

Bonding steel plates to a glass fibre reinforced plastic end cover for a waterbox condenser at the Camberley, Surrey, factory of Microcell Limited, a subsidiary of BTR Industries Limited. Manufactured from glass fibre produced by Deeglas Fibres Limited, also a BTR subsidiary – these end covers will be fitted to an A.E.I. 2-flow waterbox for a low pressure heat exchanger at a British Guiana, Power Station.

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and the Auctioneers:

ADAMS, RENCH AND WRIGHT,
185, High Street, Poole, Dorset, *Tel.: 1990*

Government Surplus Sales by Auction

War Office

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
April 26	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores including:	Technical Stores Depot, Old Dalby, Leics. (*Sale at Melton Mowbray*)	Shouler & Son (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics. (Tel.: 3081.)

Centre, turret and other lathes, hydraulic universal toolroom grinder; shaper; pillar, bench and portable electric drills; hacksaws; cylinder head surface grinders; bench, portable and sandstone grinders; brake-drum grinders; fatigue testing machines; shot blasting and metal spraying plants; sheetmetal guillotines, folders, rollers and benders; electric furnaces; steam cleaners; engraving machines; spot welder; universal woodworker; saw benches; surface planer; turning lathe; tool grinder; valve refacers; reboring machines; aligners; cyl. borers; vulcanizers; welding kits; lapping wheels; exposure photometers; flashguns; cine and strip projectors; megger and A.V.O. testers, instruments; bakers dough bins; bread racks; tins; steam bake ovens; threadmillers; banding presses; riveting machines; marking-off tables, etc.

May 1-4	Vehicles, earth moving and lifting	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel.: 54272.)
May 4	Miscellaneous stores	Returned Stores Group, Reed Hall, Colchester, Essex.	Fenn, Wright & Co. (Dept. L), 146 High Street, Colchester, Essex. (Tel.: 73171.)
May 10-11	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford.	Russell, Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel.: 4366.)
May 15-17	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell, (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel.: Royal 4861.)
May 23	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Northern Command, Ordnance Sub-Depot, Barlow, Nr. Selby, Yorks.	Bartle & Son, (Dept. L), 50-52 Merrion Street, Leeds, 2.

Applications for catalogues, available 14 days prior to date of sale should be made only to each auctioneer shown above (price 1s. 0d. *Postal Orders* only).

Air Ministry

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
April 16	Agricultural land (467 acres)	Royal Air Force Station, Neasham, (Croft) Yorks.	Arnett & Twizell, 23 Victoria Road, Darlington. (Tel.: Darlington 2553.) Catalogues free.
April 18	Huts and buildings, 2 large water cylinders with immersion heaters.	Royal Air Force Station, Weeton, Lancs.	Harry Banks, F.A.I., 52 Adelaide Street, Fleetwood, Lancs. (Tel.: Fleetwood 3522.) Catalogues free.
May 2	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley, Glos.	Bruton, Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, Kings Street, Gloucester. (Tel.: Gloucester 21267.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each *Postal Orders only*.

The above sale will include furniture, carpets, rugs, blankets, tools, kitchen equipment, electrical equipment, generating sets, marine diesel and petrol engines, marine spares, tyres, etc.

May 24	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury, Worcestershire.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcestershire. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only*.
May 24	Huts and buildings, steel & asbestos buildings, sundry boilers, tanks, petrol installations etc.	Royal Air Force Station, Wythall, Worcs.	John Staite & Sons, 7 Euston Place, Leamington Spa. (Tel.: Leamington Spa 1920.) Catalogues free.
June 13	3,325 Acres of land including various workshops, garages and stores buildings	Royal Air Force, Work Repair Depot, Epworth, Lincs.	Shearmans, Scot Lane, Doncaster. (Tel.: Doncaster 4438.) Catalogues free.

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sale, on application to the Auctioneers.

Tenders are invited for the purchase and removal of a Crossley 525 K.W. Diesel-driven generator set situated at Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire. Apply within 7 days of the date of this advertisement to Air Ministry, C.19a Turnstile House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. for tender forms.

Ministry of Works

1962	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
April 17	Office and miscellaneous furniture, domestic refrigerators, electric and other fittings, canteen equipment, crockery, etc.	Ministry of Works, Supplies Division Stores, Shed 10, 51 Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworth, Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Holborn 0337.) (Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable direct from the auctioneers.)

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Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure of space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Outside Europe	April 6	July 6
Europe	Mar. 2	June 1
United Kingdom	Feb. 2	May 4

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the following lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 3096 Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but application should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events, which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

* indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Additions to Classified Lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

THE FAIRS and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 6th, March 2, and February 2, respectively.

OUTSIDE EUROPE

No Change:

EUROPE

Additions:

STAVANGER: SCANDINAVIAN HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND CATERING FAIR – October 16-21, 1962.

Apply, Scandinavian Hotel, Restaurant and Catering Fair, Vognmannsgaten 8, Oslo, Norway.

UNITED KINGDOM

Additions:

BLACKPOOL: INTERNATIONAL GIFTS FAIR – February 4-8, 1963

* Apply, Trade Promotion Services Limited, Saint Dunstan's House, Carey Lane, London, E.C.2. (Tel.: Monarch 8391-5).

MANCHESTER: 'MANCHESTER EVENING NEWS' FOOD COOKERY AND CATERING EXHIBITION – September 11-21, 1963.

† At City Hall, Apply, Provincial Exhibitions Ltd. City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester. (Tel.: Deansgate 6363).

British Pavilion for Cyprus Trade Fair

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT is to take part in the Cyprus International Trade Fair to be held at Nicosia from June 19 to July 22, 1962. Produced for the Commonwealth Relations Office by the Central Office of Information in London, the British exhibit will be contained in its own pavilion.

The theme of the exhibit will be 'Communications in the Service of Man' and will demonstrate the latest developments in communications on land and sea and in the air, and the contribution Britain has made to progress in these various fields. Many of the displays will have special significance for Cyprus, itself an important world communications centre.

The Pavilion will incorporate an Information Bureau and programmes of British films will be screened, in an open-air cinema adjoining the exhibition.

British Consumer Goods at Rand Show

THE DISPLAY of British consumer goods organized by the Board of Trade in collaboration with the Council of Industrial Design and industry, opened on April 10 in the permanent British Pavilion at this year's Rand Easter Show in Johannesburg.

About 400 products from nearly 200 firms have been selected by the Council for an official exhibit, Design in the Home, on the ground floor of the Pavilion. These items range from household textiles and lighting fittings to toys and wallpapers. The display covers 3,400 square feet and includes several room settings.

There is a consumer goods trade display of some 3,000 square feet on the mezzanine floor of the Pavilion. This includes a large display of furnishing fabrics organized by the Cotton Board, Manchester, and individual exhibits by 20 firms of products ranging from food mixers to fine china. There is also an official trade inquiry counter. The Central Office of Information has been responsible for the design of both displays and for construction of the stands.

The British Pavilion was completed for the 1959 Rand Easter Show. A different industry is selected each year for the theme of the display in the Pavilion. The theme in 1959 was atomic energy; in 1960, textiles; and last year, transport. Each year so far the Pavilion has won a gold medal. The Rand Easter Show, the most important annual trade fair in Africa, ends this year on April 23.

Djakarta International Trade Fair

IT HAS BEEN announced in Djakarta that the Indonesian International Industrial and Development Exhibition which was originally to be held from July 15 to August 15, 1962 – subsequently postponed until September 15 – will not now take place.

BRITISH FORTNIGHT IN BERLIN

Herr K. Kunze (*left*) is seen with Major-General Sir R. Delacombe, G.O.C., Berlin (British Sector), inspecting a sample display of goods which he had imported from Baker Warburg & Co. Ltd., London (export merchants), on behalf of the Berlin department store Kaufhaus des Westens, for the British Fortnight in May. On his left is Mr. F. G. Waters, H.M. Consul-General. (See *Board of Trade Journal* December 29, 1961, page 1312).

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B.O.T. Departments, Overseas Officers and Commercial Inquiry Officers

	Last published in Board of Trade Journal
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	19 Jan. 1962
Board of Trade Departments . . .	30 Sept. 1960
Board of Trade, Regional Controllers . .	30 March 1962
E.C.G.D. Local Offices	14 July 1961
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	12 Jan. 1962
U.S. Consular Offices in the U.K. . .	21 July 1961

Reprints of the 'Directory of Board of Trade Departments and Their Work' which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 8, 1960, are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 0d. (by post 1s. 2d.).

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PRESTWICK . . . . Cargo Service Building, 390 Prestwick Airport, Ayrshire. TEL.: Prestwick 79822, Ext. 99.
MANCHESTER . . . 326 Chester Road, Manchester, 16. TEL.: Trafford Park 2241.

'Britain Past and Present' is the theme of this travelling display for British 'Weeks' and Store promotions abroad shown to the press at The Board of Trade headquarters in Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, last week.

'Britain, Past and Present' Display at Board of Trade

HOW THE Board of Trade seeks to present the image of Britain overseas was illustrated in a travelling display entitled "Britain, Past and Present" which was given a press and trade preview in the Board's offices at Horse Guards Avenue on April 5. The display, which has been created for use at British Weeks and store promotions abroad will be shown in West Berlin at the end of this month and later at Geneva.

Neatly and colourfully presented in a series of robust, illuminated show cases, the display is made up of life-size models and photographs featuring traditional and modern aspects of British culture and industry. The Beefeater and thatched cottage concept of Britain still cherished overseas is balanced by a vigorous presentation of Britain's industrial dynamic and inventiveness in many fields. The mellow beauty of centuries old cathedrals contrasts with buildings in the most modern style; a guardsman resplendent in ceremonial dress is shown alongside a paratrooper in battle kit; Stephenson's 'Rocket' leads in a story of inventions which have revolutionized world transport. Sound commentaries and captions are of course in the language of country in which the exhibits are to be shown.

In supporting events of this kind all over the world, the Board of Trade is advised by a group on which are represented the Overseas Departments of the Board of Trade, the Central Office of Information, the British Council, the Council of Industrial Design, the Export Councils, the Federation of British Industries, the National Association of British Manufacturers, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and the British Travel and Holidays Association.

This particular display can be shown collectively in one hall, or in sections in the various departments of a store. It contains pictures, models, fabric panels and sketches of Britain's progress throughout the years, and a glimpse into the country's future.

The Board of Trade is prepared to loan other kinds of display material, including flags, documentary films, radio tapes and other features if it seems likely to help trade and if there is an assurance that the effort and expense will be shared by interested people on the site of the show and by British firms and trade organizations.

Official Contribution to British Exhibition in Stockholm

THE OFFICIAL contribution to the exhibits in the forthcoming British Exhibition at Stockholm (May 18-June 3) will, by agreement with the organizers (British Overseas Fairs Limited), take a variety of forms.

(1) Immediately on entering the main exhibition hall the visitor will pass into a rotunda with exhibits illustrating a number of recent developments in the field of machinery and equipment such as colour television, electronic control of machine tools, high-speed processing and atomic energy.

(2) At the point where the visitor enters the part of the exhibition devoted to consumer goods, a display will be staged containing some 350 examples of modern British design selected with the assistance of the Council of Industrial Design. This section will include four room settings specially designed by Mr. Alan Irvine, Mr. Stefan Buzas, Mr. Trevor Dannatt, and Mr. Martin Grierson. The Council of Industrial Design will have an information bureau in this section.

(3) Immediately alongside the entrance to the main hall there will be a small section giving broad particulars of Anglo-Swedish trade along with replicas of the Anglo-Swedish Trade Treaty of 1654 and the EFTA agreement of 1959 (the earliest and latest documents to regulate that trade).

(4) Just beside the entrance to the main hall there will be a vertical feature in the shape of a lattice mast 170ft. tall, which will be illuminated after dark.

(5) To encourage more firms to export, the Board of Trade has organized a composite stand on the first floor for 25 new and small exporters anxious to enter the Swedish market.

(6) The final feature of the exhibition will be a large panel with portraits of Her Majesty the Queen and Their Majesties the King and Queen of Sweden.

(7) There will also be an official information stand for answering general inquiries about Britain.

The Board of Trade is responsible for exhibits (1) to (6) and the Foreign Office for (7). Exhibits (4) and (5) have been designed by Mr. John Lansdell, co-ordinating architect for the whole exhibition; the remainder of the official exhibits have been designed by the Central Office of Information.

Possibility of British Pavilion for New York 1964-5 World's Fair

THE possibility of building a British Pavilion at the 1964-5 New York World's Fair is to be investigated by Industrial and Trade Fairs Limited, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. This announcement follows the recent report that the Government have decided not to build a National Pavilion because of its commitments under the International Exhibition Convention. The investigation has the backing of the Western Hemisphere Export Council. Support for the project will be sought from British industry alone and will be entirely independent of Government aid.

Overseas Trade Section

Turkey's 1962 Economic Programme and British Exports

THE TURKISH STATE PLANNING Organization has issued a Draft Programme for the year 1962, dealing with Turkey's economic and social problems and the policy to be followed towards them. The Programme is intended to represent a transition from the period of stabilization in 1960 and 1961 to the period of long-term development which is due to begin in 1963. The Draft Programme has still to be accepted by the Council of Ministers, but the national budget for the current financial year (which began on March 1, 1962) already provides for expenditure on the projects which the Programme recommends, so that it appears likely that they may be implemented.

Some points from the Draft Programme, which contain information on the Turkish economy or recommendations for economic policy, are printed below as they seem to have some bearing on the prospects for British exports to Turkey.

Electric Power

The Programme envisages the completion of the third section of the Seyhan hydro-electric plant and the construction of an additional plant in the Cukurova region, and also an additional plant for North-West Anatolia. It is understood that the additional plant in the Cukurova region is to use oil from the Mersin refinery and that the Turkish Government has applied to the World Bank for a loan to finance it, and also the third section of the Seyhan plant.

For North-West Anatolia two projects are envisaged, for financing both of which the Turkish Government has asked for a loan from the Development Loan Fund. One is an extension of the Sariyer plant and the other is a new thermal plant for Istanbul. An extension of the plant at Tuncbilek, near Kutahya, is also projected, but the source of finance is not yet determined.

Petroleum

A demand for oil heating equipment, both industrial and domestic, may be expected, and the production of heavy chemicals and of bottled gas in connection with the refineries seems probable.

It is estimated that if Turkey's crude oil production remains at its present figure and at the same time the new refineries begin to operate at their full capacity, future crude oil imports will total some 3,490,000 tons, for which foreign exchange will be required. The need to accelerate exploration for crude oil is emphasized in order to save foreign exchange.

It is pointed out that since in the coming years larger quantities of petroleum products, particularly fuel oil, will be produced than may be consumed, it will be necessary to find possible markets for exporting the surplus. It is suggested that measures should be taken to ensure that fuel oil is used for energy and for heating in existing, as well as the new, industrial plants and in the cities.

It is also proposed to unify all the major functions of this section (i.e. exploration, production, refining, sales and distribution) connected with Government-owned petroleum under a single authority, and it is suggested that surveys should be made with a view to the establishment of heavy chemical industries in the vicinity of the refineries.

Airports

Although Turkey has sufficient airports to meet present needs, the existing facilities should be improved and modernized, particularly in regard to the supply and round-the-clock maintenance services.

Mining

Shortage of mining equipment and tools, and the difficulty of obtaining them at favourable prices, is said to have led to the practice of mining the high quality veins almost exclusively, with consequent wastage of many potentially productive resources.

There is some criticism of the existing Mining Law (No. 6309), and the Draft Programme includes a proposal that a permanent commission should be set up to improve it. Other suggestions are (i) a re-organization of the Mining Department of the Ministry of Industry; (ii) the establishment of a Mining Development Bank; and (iii) direction of the Machine and Tool Industry towards providing some mining equipment.

The Machine and Tool Industry

A rapidly increasing internal demand is forecast for items in the Machine and Tool Industry that are not produced in Turkey. This, says the Draft Programme, could result in unavoidable 'significant imports'.

To offset this it is proposed to establish a 'Turkish Machine and Steel Construction Industry Organization' which would make use of existing plant and personnel to produce some of the goods that are needed in the country, including equipment for expanding the local production of tractors.

It is estimated that at least 2,000 tractors must be either manufactured or imported during 1962.

Recent Opportunities for Exports to Turkey

Textile machinery	(Ref. E.S.B. 4951/62)
Machinery for making metal bottle caps	(Ref. E.S.B. 3989/62)
Electric generators; cables; machinery and plant; diesel and petrol engines	(Ref. E.S.B. 1469/62)
Agricultural machinery and equipment; pharmaceuticals (*Agency*)	(Ref. E.S.B. 2074/62)

Further details may be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Meat and Fish Processing

There are proposals for setting up meat and fish plants, cold storage, and a cannery, but details are not yet available.

Tea, Beer and Tobacco

The expansion and modernization of existing tea processing factories is proposed, and for this, new investment is needed. It is proposed to establish new breweries and to increase the cultivation of hops and of leaf tobacco. Research into the cultivation of Virginia type tobacco is recommended.

Tourism

In order to encourage revenue from foreign tourists, it is proposed that restaurants, motels, tourists' gift shops, etc., should be set up by the oil companies. It is not yet known whether the equipment used will be provided locally or if any will be imported.

General

Other sections where improvement and expansion is proposed are: assembly plants for the production of trucks and jeeps; foundries; flood prevention and irrigation works; transport (including refrigerated transport); and paper milling.

It is suggested that firms who are interested in any of these projects should ask their representatives in Turkey to make further inquiries. Alternatively the names and addresses of some of the organizations or firms who may be buyers of the requirements for certain of these schemes may be obtained from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade, Room 5158, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 2242).

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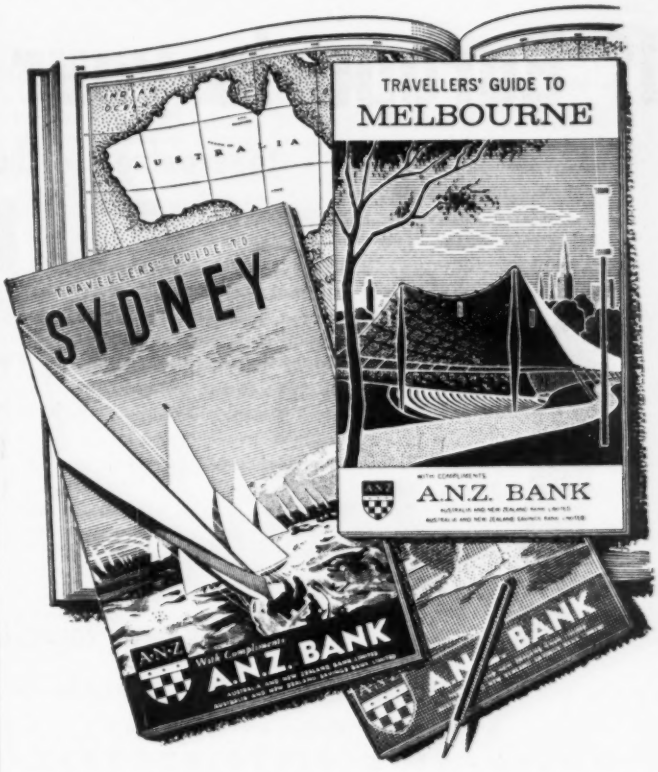

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Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 614, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 778.) Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.*

General (Inquiries by telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 738 and 771).

AUSTRALIA

Liquid Petroleum Gas Plant for Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. April 30. E.S.B. 11054/62.

Transformer for Southern Electric Authority of Queensland. June 13. E.S.B. 11730/62.

Electrical Equipment for Victorian Railways, Melbourne. May 30. E.S.B. 11771/62.*

Snowy Mountains Hydro Electric Authority:

Coaster Gate and Gate Frame; Hydraulic Hoist. Closing date postponed to May 8. E.S.B. 3439/62.*

Coaster Gate and Gate Frame; Hydraulic Hoist. Closing date postponed to May 8. E.S.B. 3119/62.*

Brisbane City Council:

Fuse Isolators. May 4. E.S.B. 11754/62.*

Circuit Breakers. May 11. E.S.B. 11755/62.*

The State Electricity Commission of Victoria:

X-Ray Spectrograph. Closing date postponed to April 30. E.S.B. 6361/62.*

Cable. April 30. E.S.B. 11011/62.*

Isolators. May 7. E.S.B 11012/62.*

Transformers. April 30. E.S.B. 11013/62.*

Postmasters General's Dept.:

Lamps, Lamp Caps and Lamp Jacks. May 24. E.S.B. 11052/62.*

Telephone Equipment. Closing date postponed to May 15. E.S.B. 4277/62.*

Bi-Motional Switch Parts. May 31. E.S.B. 11065/62.

BURMA

Union of Burma Purchase Board:

Batteries. April 23. E.S.B. 11056/62.*

Insulating Materials; Narrow Fabrics. April 23. E.S.B. 11057/62.*

Lighting Fittings. April 23. E.S.B. 11058/62.*

Industrial Gloves. April 23. E.S.B. 11059/62.*

Electric Motors. April 25. E.S.B. 11060/62.*

Tyres and Tubes. April 25. E.S.B. 11061/62.*

Developing Powder. May 5. E.S.B. 11748/62.*

Diesel Road Rollers. April 26. E.S.B. 11062/62.*

Water Bowzer. April 26. E.S.B. 11063/62.*

Tar Boilers. April 26. E.S.B. 11064/62.*

Asbestos Fibre Sheet. May 5. E.S.B. 11745/62.*

Cotton Cloth and Yarn. May 5. E.S.B. 11746/62.*

Wire. May 5. E.S.B. 11747/62*

Carbon Brushes. April 25. E.S.B. 11607/62.*

Brushes and Brooms. May 5. E.S.B. 11749/62.*

Electro-Plating Materials. May 5. E.S.B. 11750/62.*

Rotameter. May 5. E.S.B. 11751/62.*

Wire. May 5. E.S.B. 11752/62.*

Metal Grips. May 5. E.S.B. 11753/62.*

CEYLON

Electric Motors for Public Works Department. April 25. E.S.B. 11069/62.

Motor Vehicles for Post and Telecommunication Dept. April 25. E.S.B. 11757/62.

EGYPT

Electrification of Railway Signalling System for Egyptian Railways. June 25. E.S.B. E.S.B. 11720/62.

Analytical Chemicals Laboratory for Egyptian Iron and Steel Co. S.A.E. April 25. E.S.B. 11772/62.

Packing Stations for General Organization for Executing the Five Year Plan. (Further Information). E.S.B. 10206/62.

EL SALVADOR

La Proveeduria General De La Republica:

Featherweight White Paper. May 2. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 11044/62.*

White Bond Paper. April 27. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 11038/62.*

White Office Size Paper. April 27. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 11039/62.*

Toilet Paper. April 26. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 11040/62.*

Ledger Paper. May 2. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 11041/62.*

White Bond Paper. April 26. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 11042/62.*

Index Books. May 3. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 11043/62.*

Bicycles. April 25. E.S.B. 11095/62.*

Pharmaceutical Products. April 25. E.S.B. 11097/62.*

Hypodermic Syringes; Adhesive Tape. April 25. E.S.B. 11098/62.*

ETHIOPIA

Communication Equipment for the Imperial Board of Telecommunications. May 29. E.S.B. 11770/62.*

FORMOSA

Parts for Tie Tamper for Central Trust of China. April 25. E.S.B. 11740/62.*

FRANCE

Typewriters for SHAPE. May 4. E.S.B. 11762/62.*

GHANA

Ghana Supply Commission:

Steel Bars. May 2. E.S.B. 10575/62.

Asbestos Cement Pipes and Fittings. May 2. E.S.B. 10574/62.

GREECE

Piraeus Port Authority:

Cranes. May 10. E.S.B. 11049/62.*

Cranes. May 3. E.S.B. 10576/62.*

Ministry of Trade:

Saccharin. May 10. E.S.B. 11761/62.*

Pumping Equipment. (Further Information). Closing date now May 3. E.S.B. 4282/62.

INDIA

Oil Circuit Breakers for Punjab State Electricity Board. June 1. E.S.B. 12022/62.

Portable Electrical Apparatus for Rajasthan State Electricity Board. May 1. E.S.B. 11089/62.

Electricity Meters for Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. May 1. E.S.B. 12023/62.

Steel Rails for Ministry of Railways. May 16. E.S.B. 12024/62.

Generating Plant; Switchgear for Madras State Electricity Board. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to May 16. E.S.B. 35785/61.*

Seismographic Equipment for Beas Dam Project Procurement Circle. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to April 30. E.S.B. 7433/62.

Capacitators for The Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 9919/62.*

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works:

Sand Plant. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 7436/62.*

Locomotive Workshop Equipment Lifting Tackle. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 9891/62.*

Overhead Travelling Cranes. May 21. E.S.B. 11798/62.

Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.:

Machine Tools. May 28. E.S.B. 12020/62.

Transformer Manufacturing Plant, Factory Equipment. May 28. E.S.B. 12021/62.

Mysore State Electricity Board:

Switchgear. May 8. E.S.B. 11776/62.*

Cables. May 2. E.S.B. 11777/62.*

Procurement Circle, Nangal Township:

Precision Line Boring Machine. May 2. E.S.B. 11085/62.

Track Pin Press (Hydraulic). May 2. E.S.B. 11087/62.

Concrete Mixers. April 27. E.S.B. 11088/62.

Hydraulic Dynamometer. May 2. E.S.B. 11086/62.

Surveying Instruments. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to May 15. E.S.B. 7460/62.

Atomic Energy Establishment:

Loudspeaker System. April 25. E.S.B. 11796/62.

Drill Steel. April 30. E.S.B. 11795/62.

U.P. State Electricity Board:

Switchgear. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to April 27. E.S.B. 4601/62.

Electrical Equipment. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to April 27. E.S.B. 4602/62.

Transformers. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to April 27. E.S.B. 4605/62.

Switchgear. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to April 27. E.S.B. 4604/62.

Electrical Equipment. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to May 14. E.S.B. 7997/62.

Power Transmission Equipment. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 9609/62.*

IRAN

Imperial Iranian Army:

Measuring Tools. May 29. E.S.B. 11009/62.*

Antimony. May 7. E.S.B. 9918/62.*

IRAQ

V.H.F. Radio-Telephones for Directorate General of Security. April 24. E.S.B. 9961/62.

Ministry of Defence:

Woven Materials. May 16. E.S.B. 10599/62.*

Fire Fighting Equipment. May 23. E.S.B. 11007/62.

(Continued on next page)

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

ITALY

N.A.T.O. Infrastructure Contracts:

The Italian Authorities.

Building of a V.L.F. Transmitting Station. Apply by April 26. G.D. 96/62(162.)
Supply and Laying of Armoured Cable. Apply by May 30. G.D. 84/61/2(163.)
Supply and Laying of Armoured Cable. Apply by May 30. G.D. 84/61/2(164.)

IVORY COAST

Railway Equipment for the Abidjan-Niger Railway. May 26. Tender documents in French available for loan. E.S.B. 12006/62.*

KUWAIT

Transformers and Cables for Ministry of Electricity and Water. May 9. E.S.B. 11090/62.*

MALAYA

Pressure Filters for Public Works Dept., Malacca. April 27. E.S.B. 11784/62.

NEW ZEALAND

Electric Cable for The Auckland Electric-Power Board. June 1. E.S.B. 11787/62.*

NIGERIA

Electricity Corporation of Nigeria:

Transmission Line. May 24. E.S.B. 11799/62.
Electricity Meters. May 23. E.S.B. 12005/62.*
High-Voltage Switchboards April 30. E.S.B. 12012/62.

PAKISTAN

Electronic Equipment for Telegraph and Telephone Directorate-General. April 30. E.S.B. 11721/62.
Road Making Vehicle for Director of Industries. April 23. E.S.B. 11780/62.

Directorate of Supply:

Laboratory Equipment. May 3. E.S.B. 12040/62.*
Laboratory Equipment. May 2. E.S.B. 12042/62.*
Motor Vehicles. May 2. E.S.B. 12043/62.*
Paper. April 23. E.S.B. 12044/62.*
Diesel-Alternator. April 25. E.S.B. 12046/62.*
Laboratory Equipment. May 1. E.S.B. 11737/62.*
Crane. May 2. E.S.B. 11718/62.
Levelling Instrument and Theodolite. April 30. E.S.B. 11719/62.

Pakistan Western Railways:

Waterproof Coats. April 24. E.S.B. 11789/62.*
Vacuum Brake Rubber Fittings. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 10281/62.*

Water and Power Development Authority:

Fuse Cut-Outs. April 25. E.S.B. 11728/62.*
Fuse Cut-Outs. April 25. E.S.B. 11729/62.*
Welding Electrodes. April 23. E.S.B. 11724/62.*
Fuses. May 7. E.S.B. 11788/62.

Department of Supply and Development:

Calculating Machine. April 16. E.S.B. 12001/62.*
Paper Machines and Equipment. April 25. E.S.B. 12002/62.*
Timber Working Equipment. April 27. E.S.B. 12003/62.*
Woodworking Machinery and Tools. April 23. E.S.B. 12004/62.*
Surgical Dressings. April 30. E.S.B. 12013/62.
Surgical Instruments and Appliances. May 3. E.S.B. 12014/62.
Aseptic Appliances. May 7. E.S.B. 12015/62.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Road Construction for Public Works Department. Closing date postponed to June 12. E.S.B. 9969/62.

Ports, Railways and Transport Dept.:

Aircraft Spare Parts. May 11. E.S.B. 12049/62.
Tyres and Tubes. May 9. E.S.B. 12048/62

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Conveyor Belting for Port of Lobito. April 26. E.S.B. 12071/62.
Enlargement of Quays for Ports, Railways and Transport Dept. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 10253/62.*

RHODESIA & NYASALAND

Drugs and Medicines for Federal Tender Board. April 27. E.S.B. 11722/62.*
Radio Telemetering Network for The Federal Power Board. April 27. E.S.B. 11725/62.

SINGAPORE

Transformers for Singapore City Council Electricity Dept. April 24. E.S.B. 11025/62.
Diesel-Alternator for Public Works Department. April 24. E.S.B. 11027/62.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Sterilizers for Transvaal Provincial Tender Board. May 4. E.S.B. 12069/62.*

State Tender Board:

Oil Flow Meters. April 27. E.S.B. 11734/62.*
Laboratory Equipment. May 11. E.S.B. 11735/62.*
Film. April 30. E.S.B. 11733/62.*

SOUTH VIETNAM

Loaders for Central Purchasing Authority. April 27. E.S.B. 11071/62.*

SUDAN

Urea Fertilizer; Sulphate of Ammonia for The Sudan Gezira Board. May 5. E.S.B. 12011/62.*

Department of Posts and Telegraphs:

Insulators (Telephone Line). May 23. E.S.B. 12016/62.*
Bolts, Nuts and Screws. May 29. E.S.B. 12019/62.*

Ministry of Communications:

Copper Wire. May 24. E.S.B. 12017/62.*
Timber Poles. May 28. E.S.B. 12018/62.*

THAILAND

Suspension Type Insulators & Accessories for the Provincial Electricity Authority. April 27. E.S.B. 11705/62.*

State Railways of Thailand:

Slotting Machines. May 3. E.S.B. 11701/62.
Core Sand Mixer. May 10. E.S.B. 11707/62.
Fork Lift Trucks. May 4. E.S.B. 11708/62.
File Testing Machine. May 10. E.S.B. 11712/62.
Floor Stand Grinder. May 9. E.S.B. 11713/62
Wheel Cases. May 14. E.S.B. 11714/62.
Belting. April 26. E.S.B. 11100/62.
Hydraulic Quick Press. May 8. E.S.B. 11703/62.
Power Hack Sawing Machine. May 9. E.S.B. 11704/62.
Surface Grinder. May 16. E.S.B. 11709/62.

TUNISIA

Hospital Accessories; Pharmaceuticals for Pharmacie Centrale de Tunisie. April 30. E.S.B. 11732/62.*

TURKEY

Bearings for The State Hydraulic Works of Turkey. April 25. E.S.B. 11794/62.*
Oil Reclamation Materials for Denizcilik Bankasi T.A.O. (State Shipping Line). April 26. E.S.B. 11793/62.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Transformer Unit for the Bureau of Reclamation. April 26. E.S.B. 12078/62.*
Power Transformers for U.S. Corps of Engineers. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 10288/62.*

URUGUAY

Terminal Fish Plant for Fisheries Agency. April 25. E.S.B. 11048/62.

The State Water Board:

Pipes and Accessories. Closing date not known. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 10590/62.*
Purification and Pumping Plant. Closing date not known. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 11045/62.*
Reservoirs. Closing date not known. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 11046/62.*

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

All Countries

Successful bidders for overseas contracts. (E.S.B. 6499/62.)

Australia

Agency inquiry for contractors plant and equipment; power take-off equipment. (E.S.B. 3237/62.)

Manufacture under licence – builders' hardware; insect screens; sheet metal; metal labels. (E.S.B. 11282/62.)

Belgium/Luxembourg

Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 3476/G.)

Canada

Agency inquiry for marine doors. (E.S.B. 25303/61.)
Agency inquiry for industrial equipment; machinery and plant; steel fabrication. (E.S.B. 11619/62.)
Agency inquiry for tie silks; women's suits; gloves; handbags. (E.S.B. 11983/62.)
Inquiry for army surplus equipment. (E.S.B. 10899/62.)
Inquiry for technical and vocational training equipment. (E.S.B. 21454/61.)
Manufacture under licence – machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 11906/62.)
Manufacture under licence – domestic appliances; toys; appliance timers; marine and automobile instruments; sports goods; domestic barometers. (E.S.B. 12147/62.)

Chile

Inquiry for disposable medical equipment. (E.S.B. 11340/62.)

Costa Rica

Agency inquiry for paint brushes. (E.S.B. 10163/62.)

Cyprus

Inquiry in respect of hotel management. (E.S.B. 7305/62.)

Egypt

Inquiry for vehicle electrical equipment and accessories. (E.S.B. 11821/62.)
Inquiry for hospital equipment. (E.S.B. 11299/62.)

Finland

Agency inquiry for steel tubes. (E.S.B. 11492/62.)
Agency inquiry for heavy chemicals; ships auxiliaries; marine equipment. (E.S.B. 11628/62.)
Agency inquiry for electrical household equipment; cinematograph and stage equipment. (E.S.B. 11629/62.)
Agency inquiry for yarns. (E.S.B. 39403/61.)
Agency inquiry for cotton and synthetic fabrics. (E.S.B. 11892/62.)

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

France

Agency inquiry for textiles; ready made clothing. (E.S.B. 11373/62.)
Agency inquiry for plastics raw materials; pigments; machinery for plastics industry. (E.S.B. 11247/62.)
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 11375/62.)
Agency inquiry for haberdashery. (E.S.B. 11400/62.)
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B 11380/62.)
Agency inquiry for building materials. (E.S.B. 11932/62.)
Agency inquiry for toys; chemists' sundries; chemicals; groceries. (E.S.B. 11644/62.)

Germany (Federal Republic)

Agency inquiry for industrial raw materials. (E.S.B. 11143/62.)
Inquiry for machinery for making nibs. (E.S.B. 10902/62.)
Market report on printing, bookbinding and paper converting machinery. (E.S.B. 7714/62.)
Economic report March 26 – April 1, 1962. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)

Greece

Economic report, February 1962. (C.R.E. 4828/G.)

Hong Kong

Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 613/61.)

Indonesia

Economic report, for 1961. (C.R.E. 2799/62.)
Economic report, January 1962. (C.R.E. 2799/62.)
Economic report, February 1962. (C.R.E. 2799/62.)

Iran

Economic report, February 1962. (C.R.E. 3562/G.)

Iraq

Economic report, February 1962. (C.R.E. 687/G.)

Italy

Agency inquiry for woollen goods. (E.S.B. 11482/62.)
Agency inquiry for electrical domestic appliances; radio and television sets. (E.S.B. 11398/62.)

Jamaica

Agency inquiry for G.I. water pipes and fittings. (E.S.B. 11894/62.)
Housing project. (E.S.B. 8125/62.)

Kenya

Agency inquiry for hair lotion; chlorophyll type tablets. (E.S.B. 9598/62.)
Inquiry for confirming house facilities. (E.S.B. 11668/62.)
Inquiry for speciality foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 11845/62.)
Building Exhibition. (E.S.B. 10189/62.)

Netherlands

Agency inquiry for fire extinguishers. (E.S.B. 11582/62.)
Economic report, February 1962. (C.R.E. 3476/G.)

Norway

Inquiry for novelties; fancy goods; knitwear; small household wares; etc. (E.S.B. 10654/62.)

Pakistan

Inquiry for cigarette factory plant. (E.S.B. 11385/62.)
Inquiry for chocolate making machinery. (E.S.B. 11605/62.)
Industrial units – further information. (E.S.B. 7473, 61.)

Peru

Agency inquiry for machine tools. (E.S.B. 11333/62.)
Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 217/61.)

Portugal

Inquiry for suitings. (E.S.B. 10754/62.)

Sweden

Inquiry for mobile crane. (E.S.B. 11189/62.)

Switzerland

Economic report, February 1962. (C.R.E. 2838/60.)

Syria

Agency inquiry for bicycles; motor scooters. (E.S.B. 11494/62.)

United Arab Republic (Egypt)

Economic report, February 1962. (C.R.E. 1886/62.)

United States of America

Agency inquiry for artists materials. (E.S.B. 11183/62.)
Inquiry for saddles and bridles; trap harness; riding clothes and accessories. (E.S.B. 10949/62.)
Inquiry for steel timber rings. (E.S.B. 11521/62.)
Inquiry for aircraft clocks. (E.S.B. 8417/62.)
Inquiry for pipe and hose fittings; hand tools; hardware; machine tools; wire rope. (E.S.B. 11634/62.)
Inquiry for riding equipment; bridle hardware; riding habits; leather. (E.S.B. 11306/62.)

British Commercial Representative in Cyprus

MR. L. REID, at present serving as a Principal with the Board of Trade in London, has been appointed as the British Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser to the British High Commissioner in Cyprus. Mr. Reid is taking up duty later this month; he succeeds Mr. F. H. Lockyer who has returned to London to take up a new appointment.

Common Market Bibliography

A select bibliography on the Common Market together with a 'Guide to the Sources of Statistics in Common Market Countries' have been published by British Nylon Spinners Limited. Copies are available free from the Economics Library, 68 Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1.

Trade and Financial Arrangements

United Kingdom and Bulgaria

FOLLOWING negotiations in Sofia between representatives of the two Governments, the Anglo-Bulgarian Trade Arrangement, which expired on March 31, 1962, was extended for six months, and the quotas on both sides for the twelve months ended on the same day (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 28, 1961, page 1020) were renewed *pro rata* for the same period pending further negotiations.

Double Taxation: United Kingdom and Malta

THE DOUBLE TAXATION AGREEMENT between the United Kingdom and Malta was published on April 4, as a Schedule to an Order in Council numbered S.I. 1962 No. 639 (price 8d.).

Pakistan and Bulgaria

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN Press Note E. No. 840K announced the signing of a Trade Agreement on February 23, 1962, between the Governments of Pakistan and Bulgaria.

The agreement provides *inter alia* for the grant by each country of most-favoured nation treatment with respect to customs duties and charges imposed on or in connection with the importation and exportation, or the transfer of payments in respect of imports and exports, between the two countries as well as the movement of merchant vessels belonging to them.

The agreement also specifies the goods which can be exported by the two countries. Items of export from Bulgaria to Pakistan include machinery and millwork and parts thereof all sorts, transport equipment, electric motors, electric instruments, apparatus and appliances, scientific instruments, drugs and medicines, and fertilizers. Items for export from Pakistan include raw jute, jute manufactures, cotton, wool, leather and leather goods, toys, surgical instruments, and cutlery.

The agreement comes into effect from the date of its signature and will initially be valid for a period of one year. It will be automatically renewed for additional periods of one year each unless either Government gives three months' prior notice of its termination.

Spain and Japan

A NEW trade agreement between Spain and Japan was signed in Madrid on March 13, 1962. Under this agreement Spanish exports to Japan and Japanese exports to Spain are to benefit from the liberalization and globalization import systems established by the two countries.

A mixed Commission, composed of representatives of both countries, has been set up to meet as necessary in order to discuss problems relating to the execution of the agreement and to facilitate the development of trade between the two countries.

The agreement will be valid for one year from January 1, 1962, and will be renewed automatically for additional periods of one year, unless either of the parties notifies the other of their intention to denounce it by giving sixty days' notice before the end of each annual period.

Yugoslavia and East Germany

A PROTOCOL on trade between Yugoslavia and East Germany was signed in Belgrade on February 12, 1962. The text of the protocol has not been published, but it is understood that it envisages an increase of 10–12 per cent. in trade in 1962 between the two countries. The lists of commodities to be exchanged cover a fairly wide range of goods, both industrial and commercial.

Portugal and Greece

IT HAS been announced in Athens that the trade agreement between Greece and Portugal signed on May 24, 1955, has been extended for a further year from January 1 to December 31, 1962.

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

NIGERIA

Customs Tariff Changes

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF (Duties and Exemptions) Order, 1962, operative from March 30, 1962, provides for the amendment of the Nigerian Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1958, and revokes and replaces the First Schedule (import duties) to the Customs Tariff (Duties and Exemptions) Order, 1959. There are also various amendments to the Second Schedule (exemptions). The revised First Schedule is as follows:

FIRST SCHEDULE
IMPORT DUTIES OF CUSTOMS

	£ s. d.
1. Air conditioning and refrigerating equipment of all kinds and identifiable parts therefor	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
2. Alcoholic liquors:	
(1) Distilled:	
(a) Bitters, brandy, gin, liqueurs, rum and whisky	the gallon 10 10 0
(b) Other distilled potable alcoholic beverages, including spirits, of wine and pure alcohol but not including medicinal preparations	the gallon 10 10 0 or *ad valorem* 100% whichever is the higher
(c) Medicinal preparations which contain 10% or more by volume of ethyl alcohol, naphtha or methyl alcohol (methanol) purified so as to be potable	the gallon 10 10 0 or *ad valorem* 100% whichever is the higher
(d) Perfumed	the gallon 10 10 0 or *ad valorem* 100% whichever is the higher
Sub-items (a) and (b) include only liquids which contain 2½% or more by volume of ethyl alcohol, naphtha or methyl alcohol (methanol) purified so as to be potable.	
Sub-item (d) includes any perfumed liquid containing alcohol of any kind.	
(2) Beer of an original gravity of not more than 1,040°	the gallon 0 9 6
For each additional degree of original gravity	the gallon + 0 0 0½
(3) Wine of fresh grapes:	
(a) Sparkling	the gallon 7 4 0
(b) Still	the gallon 2 8 0
(4) Cider and perry	the gallon 0 10 0
(5) Methylated and denatured spirits and other non-potable alcohols accepted as such by the Board	*ad valorem* 20%
3. Aluminium and aluminium products namely: plates or sheets, whether imported in the coil or not; circles, angles or sections, cut to size but not further worked	*ad valorem* 10%
4. Apparel:	
(1) Cardigans, jerseys, pullovers and similar garments	each 0 2 6 or *ad valorem* 33⅓% whichever is the higher
(2) Chemises, singles, undervests and similar garments	each 0 1 0 or *ad valorem* 33⅓% whichever is the higher
(3) Footwear other than gaiters, leggings, puttees and spats	the pair 0 2 6 or *ad valorem* 33⅓% whichever is the higher
(4) Hose and stockings	the pair 0 0 8 or *ad valorem* 33⅓% whichever is the higher
(5) Shirts	each 0 2 6 or *ad valorem* 33⅓% whichever is the higher
(6) Other	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
5. Bags and sacks of textile material	each 0 0 2
6. Beads	the pound gross 0 0 8 or *ad valorem* 25% whichever is the higher
7. Bed quilting, bed quilts, bed sheets, bed spreads, blankets, dusters, napkins pillow-cases, rugs, tablecloths, towels and other made up household articles of textile or plastic material	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
8. Bicycles and tricycles whether imported assembled or in parts to be assembled	each 2 0 0 or *ad valorem* 20% whichever is the higher
9. Broadcast receivers, domestic:	
(1) Sound receivers	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
(2) Television receivers	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
(3) Radiograms	*ad valorem* 50%
10. Cameras and projectors, parts thereof, appliances used in connection therewith, epidiascopes, episcopes and magic lanterns	*ad valorem* 66⅔%
11. Carpets, carpeting, floor rugs, linoleum, mats, matting, and tapestries of any material	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
12. Cement, Portland, and similar cements for building purposes	the ton 1 10 0 or *ad valorem* 20% whichever is the higher
13. Cement clinker	*ad valorem* 10%
14. Chinaware, plasticware and pottery other than builders fittings, suitable for hotel, household and restaurant use	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
15. Cinematograph films containing pictures for exhibition, whether developed or not:	
(1) Not exceeding 16 mm. in width	the hundred feet 0 5 0
(2) Other	the hundred feet 0 10 0
16. Clocks and watches	each 0 1 8 or *ad valorem* 33⅓% whichever is the higher
17. Copper and alloys of copper, including brass, the following: plates, sheet, strip, circles, sections and rods, cut to size but not further worked	*ad valorem* 10%
18. Cutlery, including kitchen and table knives, forks and spoons of base metal, including plated	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
19. Electric and electrothermic apparatus and appliances not in this Schedule charged with some different rate of duty	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
20. Electric batteries, all types including dry batteries and accumulators	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
21. Films (still), plates and paper unexposed, for photography	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
22. Films, cinematograph, of sizes commonly known as 8 mm. and 9·5 mm., unexposed	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
23. Fireworks	the pound gross 0 5 0
24. Furniture:	
(1) Wood furniture	*ad valorem* 50%
(2) Other furniture, including metal office furniture and cabinets	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
(3) Mattresses, bed, of all materials	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
25. Glass, tableware and other articles of glass for hotel, household and restuarant use, not including plate and sheet glass; vacuum bottles, bowls and jars; glass ornaments	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
26. Gramophone records	*ad valorem* 50%
27. Gramophones and record players	*ad valorem* 50%
28. Grape must	the gallon 2 0 0
29. Grease, lubricating	the pound 0 0 1½
30. Gunpowder	the pound 0 5 0
31. Hand implements, hand tools and parts thereof: agricultural, horticultural artisans' and labourers'	*ad valorem* 10%
32. Household utensils, wholly or mainly manufactured of metal, whether enamelled or not	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
33. Iron and steel products, namely: plates, sheets, strip universals uncoated; joints, girders, angles, sections and bars cut to size but not further worked and excluding concrete reinforcing rounds; castings and forgings not further worked	*ad valorem* 10%
34. Jewellery, including imitation jewellery, and rolled gold, enamel or gilt jewellery, precious and semi-precious stones and pearls and imitations thereof	*ad valorem* 75%
35. Lamps, portable, electric battery operated and non-electric, but not including wick-type hurricane lamps	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
36. Lighters, mechanical, and similar lighters including chemical and electric lighters complete or incomplete (including bodies)	each 0 5 0 or *ad valorem* 33⅓% whichever is the higher
Parts for the above	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
37. Lime	the ton gross 2 5 0
38. Matches:	
In boxes containing 80 matches or less	the gross boxes 0 19 0
For the purposes of this Item four 'booklets' of matches shall be regarded as a box.	
Matches in boxes containning a greater quantity than 80 each to be charged in porportion.	
39. Musical instruments	*ad valorem* 25%
40. Office machinery, including typewriters, book-keeping and calculating machines, dictating machines and tape recorders; including parts therefor	*ad valorem* 25%
41. Oils:	
(1) Gas or diesel oils suitable for use in internal combustion engines:	
(a) for use by the Nigerian Coal Corporation, the Nigerian Railway Corporation, the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria, or the Nigerian Ports Authority, other than in road vehicles	the gallon 0 0 2
(b) for other use or by other users	the gallon 0 1 8
(2) Illuminating, including kerosene and other refined burning oils	the gallon 0 1 0
(3) Lubricating	the gallon 0 0 10
(4) Motor spirit and products ordinarily used as such; benzine, benzoline, naphtha (non-potable), gasoline, petrol and petroleum, all kinds of shale and coal tar spirits but not including kerosene and other refined burning oils	the gallon 0 1 8
(5) Essential	*ad valorem* 30%
(6) All other, including edible	the gallon 0 1 3 or *ad valorem* 20% whichever is the higher
42. Paper:	
(1) Paperboard (cardboard) including corrugated cardboard but excluding building board, in uncut rectangular sheets of a size not less than 16 inches by 15 inches	*ad valorem* 10%
(2) Printing and writing paper, other than newsprint, namely, plain or composite paper in reels of not less than 9 inches wide, or flat or folded in the original mill ream wrapper, of a size not less than 16 inches by 15 inches	*ad valorem* 10%
(3) Other paper and paper manufactures	*ad valorem* 20%

Nigeria (*Continued*)

	£ s. d.
43. Pens, fountain and ball point; propelling pencils	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
44. Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations, not including dentifrices, medicated dusting powders accepted as such by the Board, mouth washes, perfumed alcohol liable to duty under Item 2 (1) (d) or toilet soaps	*ad valorem* 100%
45. Piece-goods:	
(1) Of cotton or natural silk or artificial silk or mixtures thereof:	
(a) Knitted fabrics	the pound 0 2 3 or *ad valorem* 25% whichever is the higher
(b) Velvets, velveteen, plushes and other pile fabrics	the square yard 0 3 0 or *ad valorem* 50% whichever is the higher
(c) Cotton fabrics, bleached and unbleached	the square yard 0 1 0 or *ad valorem* 25% whichever is the higher
(d) Other	the square yard 0 1 4 or *ad valorem* 33⅓% whichever is the higher
(2) Of other textile materials	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
For the purpose of sub-item (1), artificial silk shall include rayon and other textile fibres prepared from natural or synthetic sources by a chemical process of solution followed by extrusion but shall not include textile fibres made of spun glass or metal.	
46. Provisions:	
(1) Biscuits and bakery products	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
(2) Butter, cheese and edible fats of all kinds not in this schedule particularly charged with some different rate of duty	the pound 0 1 3
(3) Chocolate confectionery in block or tablet form, whether 'plain' or 'milk,' consisting wholly of chocolate or with the sole addition of fruit or nut or both	*ad valorem* 25%
(4) Chocolate powder, cocoa beans, cocoa butter, cocoa paste and cocoa powder	the pound 0 0 4
(5) Coffee, whether roasted or not, coffee extracts, coffee essences and coffee powders	*ad valorem* 50%
(6) Confectionery of all kinds, including candied and crystallized fruits, not in this Schedule particularly charged with some different rate of duty	the pound 0 1 0 or *ad valorem* 50%
(7) Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen	*ad valorem* 50% whichever is the higher
(8) Flour and meal of wheat and spelt (including maslin)	the ton 7 10 0 or *ad valorem* 15% whichever is the higher
(9) Fruit juices, unfermented, fruit syrups, fruit cordials and squashes	*ad valorem* 50%
(10) Fruit, whether fresh or preserved, including canned and frozen	*ad valorem* 50%
(11) Jams, marmalades, fruit jellies (but not table jellies), honey	*ad valorem* 50%
(12) Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, including poultry and game	*ad valorem* 50%
(13) Pet foods of all kinds	*ad valorem* 50%
(14) Salt	the ton 3 13 0 or *ad valorem* 20% whichever is the higher
(15) Stockfish	the pound 0 0 1
(16) Sugar	the pound 0 0 2
(17) Table waters, including mineral waters of all descriptions	*ad valorem* 50%
(18) Tea and mate, tea powders and extracts	*ad valorem* 50%
(19) Foodstuffs and beverages not in this Schedule particularly charged with some other rate of duty	*ad valorem* 25%
47. Road motor vehicles:	
(1) Passenger cars, including station wagons and estate cars, but not including pick-ups, vehicles with fitted seats for more than ten persons excluding the driver, or four-wheel drive vehicles:	
(a) engine capacity not exceeding 1,200 c.c.	*ad valorem* 25%
(b) exceeding 1,200 c.c. and not exceeding 1,750 c.c.	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
(c) exceeding 1,750 c.c. and not exceeding 2,750 c.c.	*ad valorem* 50%
(d) exceeding 2,750 c.c. and not exceeding 3,500 c.c.	*ad valorem* 66⅔%
(e) exceeding 3,500 c.c.	*ad valorem* 75%
(2) Other road motor vehicles, including motor bicycles and motorized bicycles	*ad valorem* 25%
(3) Parts for road motor vehicles not in this Schedule particularly charged with some different rate of duty	*ad valorem* 25%
For the purpose of this Item parts imported for assembly into new vehicles shall be assessed for duty at the rate appropriate to the complete vehicle.	
48. Roofing materials:	
(1) Corrugated sheets:	
(a) of galvanized iron or aluminium	the square foot 0 0 1 or *ad valorem* 10% whichever is the higher
(b) of all other materials	*ad valorem* 10%
(2) Ridgings	*ad valorem* 10%
49. Rubber fabricated material for tyre retreading, namely: camelback (rubber compound strips), gum-dipped cotton or rayon fabric, retreading cement and tread cushion and tube gums	*ad valorem* 10%
50. Saccharin and similar sweetening substances	the ounce 0 10 0 or *ad valorem* 50% whichever is the higher
51. Shot guns and air guns, including air rifles	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
52. Soap and soap products, including detergents whether manufactured from soap or not	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
53. Soda, caustic	the hundredweight 1 15 0
54. Sports goods, toys and games	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
55. Steam vessels, barges, boats, launches and lighters not exceeding 250 gross tons, except where the Minister is satisfied that they cannot be built in Nigeria, imported complete or in sections: identifiable parts and accessories therefor not otherwise provided for in this Schedule but not including main propulsion engines or auxiliary machinery specifically intended for marine use or identifiable parts of those engines, canvas in the piece or similar running stores, or batteries, magnetos or sparking plugs	*ad valorem* 10%
56. Stoves and cookers, domestic, of all kinds, excluding stoves chargeable under any other Item of this Schedule	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
57. Synthetic perfume materials and concentrates, and enfleurage greases, of a kind used in the perfume industry	*ad valorem* 30%
58. Tobacco:	
(1) Manufactured:	
(a) Cigars	the hundred 2 5 0
(b) Cigarettes	the pound 2 8 0 or £6 5s. the thousand cigarettes whichever is the higher
(c) Other, including snuff	the pound 1 16 0
(2) Unmanufactured, imported for the manufacture of cigarettes by any person licensed to manufacture cigarettes under the provisions of the Customs and Excise Management Act, 1958	the pound 0 15 3
(3) Other unmanufactured tobacco	the pound 0 15 0
59. Travelling, trunks, travel bags, handbags, portmanteaux, purses, suitcases and wallets of all materials	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
60. Tyres of a sectional width exceeding 1½ inches and tubes therefor	*ad valorem* 33⅓%
61. Umbrellas and parasols	each 0 4 0 or *ad valorem* 33⅓% whichever is the higher
62. Wire, uncoated, of base metals, single strand	*ad valorem* 10%
63. Yarns, and threads of cotton and/or artificial silk:	
(1) Sewing, darning, crocheting or embroidery	the pound (net thread weight) 0 4 0 or *ad valorem* 20% whichever is the higher
(2) All other	the pound (net thread weight) 0 0 4
For the purpose of this Item artificial silk shall include rayon and other textile fibres prepared from natural or synthetic sources by a chemical process of solution followed by extrusion but shall not include textile fibres made of spun glass or metal.'	

SECOND SCHEDULE (EXEMPTIONS)

The amendments to the Second Schedule (Exemptions) are as follows:

Item 7. Amend to read:
Arms as defined in the Firearms Ordinance, No. 7 of 1958, other than shotguns and air guns, including air rifles; sidearms, namely bayonets, swords and the like; humane killers and cartridges therefor.

Item 10. Batteries—*delete.*

Item 12. Broadcast receivers . *delete.*

Item 18. *Delete* and *substitute:*
Cordage and rope, not less than ½ in. diameter, of any material other than steel.

Item 22. *Delete* the words 'Governor-General' and *substitute* the word 'Minister.'

Item 23. Amend to read:
Films, cinematograph, blanks unexposed, commonly known as raw film or stock, other than films of sizes commonly known as 8 m.m. and 9·5 m.m.

Item 26. *Delete* and *substitute:*
Fire detection, fighting, extinguishing and alarm machinery, apparatus and appliances, including identifiable parts therefor and vehicles specially built and equipped for firefighting.

Item 27. *Delete* and *substitute:*
Fishing nets and floats.

Item 49. *Delete* and *substitute:*
'Passengers' baggage:
(i) Personal and household effects, the property of and accompanying a passenger, to the extent permitted by the Board and subject to any conditions imposed by it;
(ii) personal and household effects, the property of a passenger, landed at any customs port, customs airport, or customs station within two months of the arrival of the passenger or within such further period as the Board may allow, to the extent permitted by the Board and subject to any conditions imposed by it; and
(iii) the property of and accompanying a temporary visitor to Nigeria, to the extent permitted by the Minister and subject to any conditions imposed by him.
Provided that for the purpose of sub-items (i) and (ii) 'baggage' shall not be interpreted to include goods for sale barter or exchange.

Item 54. *Delete* and *substitute:*
Pipes, piping and tubes and fittings therefor (other than of cement or asbestos cement) but not including taps or cocks capable of use for domestic purposes.

Item 60. Sanitary towels and tampons . *delete.*

Item 63. *Delete* and *substitute:*
Sound recordings containing spoken messages of a personal nature; language teaching records.

Deletions from First and Second Schedules automatically places items under Section 4 of Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1958, namely:

'4. Goods not for the time being specific in the First or Second Schedule imported into Nigeria shall be chargeable with a duty of customs equal to 20 per cent. of the value of the goods.'

CONGO REPUBLIC (LEOPOLDVILLE)

Register of Importers

THE ATTENTION of British exporters is drawn to a recent Decree, issued by the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Central Government in Leopoldville, setting up an Importers' Register.

British exporters may therefore think it desirable to confirm with their Congolese importers that the latter have been included in the Register. Importers are to be graded according to the size of their trade before Independence, and firms may therefore also like to inquire in which category their correspondents have been placed.

The full text of the above-mentioned Decree (in French) may be seen at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, ext. 133 or 135.)

Hotel Accommodation in Liberia Between April 17 and May 6

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Monrovia reports that hotel accommodation in Monrovia may be difficult to obtain between April 17 and May 6, when two international conferences are taking place. Visitors should therefore be advised to make sure that they have firm advance bookings if they intend to visit Monrovia during this period.

SOUTH AFRICA

Customs Tariff Changes

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. R.477, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of March 30, 1962, sets out the following amendments to the Customs Tariff with effect from the date of publication of the notice. The United Kingdom pays the minimum rate of duty in these instances.

Tariff Item	Article	Old Duty			New Duty		
		Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
128	By the addition, after paragraph (2), of the following paragraph: (3) Meters, water supply, and parts thereof, n.e.e.:						
	(a) Meters for house connections, used with piping not exceeding 1 inch inside diameter each				Free	30 and in addition	—
					20% (U.K. and Canada)	20%	—
	(b) Other meters				Free (U.K. and Canada)	5%	—
	(c) Counting mechanisms of the cyclometer type				Free (U.K. and Canada)	5%	—
	(d) Parts of meters falling under sub-paragraph (a), but excluding counting mechanisms of the cyclometer type				20% (U.K. and Canada)	25%	—
	(e) Other parts				Free (U.K. and Canada)	5%	—
134	(1) Pipes, piping, tubes, and fittings, of metal: gas, steam, drainage, sewerage, irrigation, water supply and water pumping; excluding grids, manhole covers and fittings, and surface boxes: (e) Pipe fittings, n.e.e.: (v) other, including meters, n.e.e. steam traps; rough flange forgings exceeding 7 inches diameter; parts of water meters falling under paragraph (h)	Free (U.K. and Canada)	5%	—			
	By the deletion, in sub-paragraph (v) of paragraph (1) (e) of the words '; parts of water meters falling under paragraph (h)'.						
	(h) Water meters for house connections, not exceeding 1 inch piping each	Free (U.K. and Canada)	30	—			
	By the substitution for sub-paragraph (h) of paragraph (1), of the following sub-paragraph: (h) (No paragraph.)						

Ordinary Dumping Duty Amendment

DETAILS WERE GIVEN in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 15, 1961 (page 591) of South African Government Notice No. R.490 of August 25, 1961, imposing an ordinary dumping duty on certain plastic sheets or sheeting of artificial or synthetic resin (Tariff item 205 ex (1) (c) (iv)) and plastic film and foil (Tariff item 205 (1) (d) (i), (ii) and (2) when imported from or originating in the Federal Republic of Germany, Western Sectors of Berlin, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Italy and Austria.

Government Notice No. R.478 published in the *Republic of South Africa Government Gazette* of March 30, 1962, amends these items to read as follows:

Tariff Item	Goods	Territory
205 ex (1) (c) (iv)	Plastic sheets or sheeting of polyvinyl chloride (excluding self-adhesive types with a discardable backing of paper), exceeding 0·005 inch but not exceeding 0·05 inch in thickness	Federal Republic of Germany, Western Sectors of Berlin, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Italy, Austria.
205 ex (1) (d) (2)	Plastic film and foil of polyvinyl chloride, not exceeding 0·005 inch in thickness (excluding self-adhesive types with a discardable backing of paper)	Federal Republic of Germany, Western Sectors of Berlin, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Italy, Austria.

Import Control

DETAILS were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 22, 1961 (page 1281) of the South African Import Control Regulations for 1962. Government Notice No. R.491 published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of March 30, 1962, announces that, with effect from the date of the publication of the notice, buttons were removed from paragraph 1 of the Import Control Regulations, i.e. from the list of goods not requiring an import permit. They now require an import permit on entry into South Africa.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Suspension of Duty

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 97, published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of March 30, 1962, provides that the suspension of duty on the items shown below apply in respect of goods which have been grown, produced or manufactured in:

(a) any colony being part of Her Majesty's dominions;
(b) any territory administered by the government of the United Kingdom under the trusteeship system of the United Nations;
(c) any British protectorate or British protected state;
(d) Malaya; or
(e) Tanganyika:

Item		Effective Rate of Duty			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Ex 70.	Ladies' fully-fashioned nylon stockings *ad val.*	40%	25%	10%	10%
Ex 99.	Razors, excluding electric razors and shavers *ad val.*	40%	25%	10%	10%
Ex 113.	Padlocks *ad val.*	30%	22½%	10%	10%
Ex 331 (2).	Ornaments, wooden or metal *ad val.*	30%	22½%	10%	10%
Ex 331 (2).	Watch straps, excluding plated metal or leather watch straps *ad val.*	30%	22½%	10%	10%
Ex 331 (2).	Umbrellas and parasols *ad val.*	30%	22½%	10%	10%
Ex 331 (2).	Fans, hand *ad val.*	30%	22½%	10%	10%
Ex 331 (2).	Vacuum flasks and jugs, complete *ad val.*	30%	22½%	10%	10%

The territories listed in paragraphs (a)-(e) above normally pay the Column C rate of duty in respect of the above items. The effect of this Government Notice is that the territories concerned will now pay the same rate of duty as the United Kingdom in respect of these items, as the rates of duty shown in Column C have been suspended to an extent to bring them in line with those shown in Column D.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland (*Continued*)

Rebate of Duty for Manufacturing Purposes

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 85 published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of March 23, 1962, amends the Third Schedule (Manufacturers' Rebate) to the Customs and Excise (Industrial Drawbacks and Rebates) Regulations, 1960, published in Federal Government Notice No. 274 of 1960, details of which were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 30, 1960 (page 781). The amendments are as follows:

(a) in that part relating to the **Cutlery Manufacturing Industry** by the repeal of the following item:

Goods	Item	Effective Rates of Duty			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Plastic or xylonite knife handles . .	99	30%	15%	15%	Free

(b) by the repeal of that part relating to the **Dips Disinfectants and Insecticides Manufacturing Industry** and by the substitution therefor of the following part:

Dips Disinfectants and Insecticides Manufacturing Industry.

(Including the manufacture of weed killers, wood preservatives and pesticides.)

Diesel oil, illuminating paraffin, naphthenic oil residue and other light mineral oils (not being motor spirit) for use in the manufacture of insecticides and agricultural sprays.	200 (a)	Free	Free	Free	,,
	200 (b) (ii)	,,	,,	,,	,,
	200 (d)	10%	,,	,,	,,
Pine oil	197	5%	,,	,,	,,
White spirit	195 (2)	5%	,,	,,	,,

(c) in that part relating to the **Wire Products Manufacturing Industry** by the repeal of the following item:

Galvanized mild steel wire . .	153 (c)	5%	,,	,,	,,

and by the substitution therefor of the following item under the appropriate headings as indicated:

Galvanized mild steel wire . .	153 (d)	5%	,,	,,	,,

TUNISIA

Opening of Import Quota

THE *Tunisian Journal Officiel* of March 9-13, announced that credits have been opened for the import of the following goods into Tunisia from all countries:

Socks and stockings, ankle socks and under-stockings for men and children . . . . 400,000 pairs.

The French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Duty-free Quota for Nitrogenous Fertilizers

THE *Tunisian Journal Officiel* of February 23-27, announced that the duty free import quota for pure nitrogen, in the form of nitrogenous fertilizers has been fixed for 1962 at 2,500 tons.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

GHANA

Import Licensing

THE GHANA Controller of Imports and Exports has amended Open General Licence No. 7 as follows:

(1) (f) is amended to read:

'Corned beef, sardines, herrings, mackerels, pilchards in tomato sauce, oils and natural sauce.'

(2) by the addition of:

(g) Chicken parts, wings, neck and back, legs and breasts.

MADAGASCAR

Official Languages in Import Documentation

THE MALAGASY *Journal Officiel* of March 24, 1962, contains a notice reminding prospective importers that documents which are submitted with import applications must, if they are in any other language, be accompanied by a translation in one of the two official languages of the Republic—French or Malagasy.

These translations should be provided in as many copies as the documents to which they relate, and should be certified by a competent translator and by the applicants themselves who are responsible for any errors in translation.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

International Associations of the Engineering Industries

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development have now revised the List of International Associations connected with the European Engineering Industries, published by O.E.E.C. in 1958, and have issued a second edition (1961), in which a number of additional bodies have been included. As in the first edition, the Associations are classified according to the various sectors of the engineering industries, with a brief note on the aims of each association. Copies from the Machinery Committee Secretariat, O.E.C.D., 2 rue Andre-Pascal, Paris, XVIe.

West German Feature on United Kingdom Nuclear Industry

The publishers of *Handelsblatt*, one of the main commercial daily newspapers in West Germany, have produced a special number of their periodical 'Die Atom Wirtschaft' entirely devoted to Britain's nuclear industry. Forewords have been contributed by Lord Hailsham, Minister for Science, and Sir Roger Makins, Chairman of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. Fourteen British authors have written about nuclear power developments, British exports, and future research in co-operation with other European countries. Copies (which are of course, in German) may be obtained from 'Die Atom Wirtschaft'. Verlag Handelsblatt GmbH, Kreuzstrasse 21, Dusseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany.

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INDIA

Licences Under Industries Act

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have decided that industrial undertakings, having fixed assets not exceeding Rs.10 lakhs, should not be required to obtain a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, irrespective of the number of persons employed in such undertakings.

This decision has been taken in order to further facilitate the development of small and medium scale industries by reducing the formalities in connection with industrial licensing. Early in 1960, the Government of India had announced that industrial entrepreneurs, coming forward to set up undertakings with fixed assets not exceeding Rs.10 lakhs, could do so without applying for licence under the Industries Act, provided the number of persons employed did not exceed 100. The latest decision represents a further liberalization in that the stipulation about employing not more than 100 persons has been waived.

Before proceeding to set up new undertakings, entrepreneurs may, however, ascertain the position about the availability of imported plant, machinery and raw materials or controlled indigenous raw materials. For this purpose, small scale units may consult the Director of Industries in the States. In the case of other units, the Development wing in the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry may be consulted.

BURMA

Import Licence Announcement

THE DIRECTORATE of Imports and Exports of the Government of the Union of Burma has announced the issue of Open General Licence No. 9 which allows the import from any country of the goods specified below, with effect from March 19, 1962.

1. Live-stock for breeding, namely:
   (i) Fowls and Ducks,
   (ii) Cattle (excluding Buffaloes),
   (iii) Goats and sheep,
   (iv) Swine.
2. Vaccines, preventive and curative drugs, parasiticides, and feed supplements for Live-stock.
3. Seeds for planting (excluding groundnut, sesamum, wheat grain, pepper and coriander seeds).

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Pioneer Industries Ordinance, 1958

THE GOVERNMENT of the Federation of Malaya has announced that the following industry and products have been declared a Pioneer Industry and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1958:

Industry	*Products*
Metal Manufacture	Metal Louvre Window Frames and Fittings

The proposal to designate these products was announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 24, 1961.

All inquiries regarding this notice should be made to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 2317.) Please quote reference C.R.E. 1236/4/G.

SINGAPORE

Import Duty on Paint

THE BOARD OF TRADE has been informed by cable that with effect from April 1, 1962, a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* will be levied on the following classes of paint imported into Singapore:

(1) Prepared paints, aluminium paints and enamel paints;

(2) Varnishes, other than cellulose varnishes and insulating varnishes;

(3) Distempers and water paints, other than cement based.

Facilities will be available for storage of marine compositions and ships stores in bond.

CEYLON

Import Licences for Pencils

THE BRITISH Trade Commissioner in Colombo has reported by cable that individual import licences are now required for the importation of pencils from any source.

AUSTRALIA

Tariff Board Inquiry

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

(1) **Sparking plugs, whether imported separately or otherwise, and insulating parts of electrical porcelain and the like for sparking plugs.** (Tariff Items 180 (H) (1) and 180 (H) (2).)

(2) **Woodworking planes being hand tools, including plane irons therefor.** (Tariff Items 219 (C) (4) (a) and 219 (C) (4) (b).)

(3) **Tinned iron and steel hoop, strip, plates and sheets.** (Tariff Items 136 (F) (2), 136 (J) and 208 (A) (2).)

(4) **Electrical circuit breakers and switch units for voltages exceeding one thousand volts.** (Tariff Items 179 (B) (1) (a) and 179 (B) (1) (b).)

(5) **Printing of piece goods of cotton or in chief part by weight of cotton.** Mainly classifiable under Tariff Item 104 (G) (3) (a) and others.

References 1 and 2 have been made as a result of representations by local manufacturers.

References 3 and 4 are of Departmental origin.

Reference 5 has been made as a result of representations by a local producer.

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than May 2, 1962.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference Nos. (1) C.R.E. 4073/62, (2) C.R.E. 4074/62, (3) C.R.E. 4075/62, (4) C.R.E. 4076/62, and (5) C.R.E. 4077/62.

Full details of the Tariff Items mentioned above will be published in the next issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*, and meanwhile may be obtained from the Export Services' Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, (Extn. 679.)

Carpet and Linoleum Manual

The third edition of the 'Carpet and Linoleum Laying Manual' is now available. Copies from the *Carpet Review*, 222, Strand, London, W.C.2, **30s.**

IMPORTANT NOTICE RE CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN

Republic of South Africa

A revised Certified Invoice (officially known as No. S.45) is required under South African Government Notice No. 1001 dated November 19, 1961. The new Form is now in stock and bears our Ref. No. 1812 (Revised 1961). We understand that the South African Customs Dept. will accept the old Forms in respect of goods arriving in South Africa before May 17, 1962.

European Free Trade Association:
Certificates of Origin No. 1.b.

This declaration may be used where different articles on the Invoice qualify under different criteria of origin, but may also be used in cases where all articles on the Invoice qualify under the same criterion. It therefore follows that this new Form may be used in place of No. 1.a.

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Australia (*Continued*)

Details of Tariff Changes (including Temporary Duties)

DETAILS are given below of the changes made in Customs duties by the Australian Customs Tariff proposals which came into effect on March 29, 1962. Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
175	(G) SHAVERS AND HAIR CLIPPERS, human hair, with self-contained (i.e. built-in) electric motor or vibrator:						
	[(1) Vibrator type hair clippers . . . . . *ad val.*	32½%	50%	50%	(Under new Item 175 (G) (1) (a))	No change	
	(2) Other, including shavers] . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	(Under new Items 175 (G) (1) (b) and (G) (2) (b))	No change	
	ad val.				Free and a temporary duty of 25%	12½%	12½%
	ad val.				(Under new Item 175 (G) (2) (a))	25%	25%
	(1) *Hair clippers:*						
	(*a*) *Vibrator type* . . . . . *ad val.*	(Under former Item 175 (G) (1))	No change		32½%	50%	50%
	(*b*) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*	(Under former Item 175 (G) (2))	No change		Free	12½%	12½%
	(2) *Shavers, including parts, n.e.i., therefor:*						
	(*a*) *Shavers, complete or substantially complete* . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	Free	12½%	12½%
	AND, IN ADDITION, *except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before February 28, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before February 28, 1962, a* TEMPORARY DUTY OF . *ad val.*	—	—	—	25%	25%	25%
	(*b*) *Parts, n.e.i., therefor* . . . . . *ad val.*	(Under former Item 175 (G) (2))	No change		Free	12½%	12½%
230	(A) FIXED VEGETABLE OILS, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified:	(Under former Item 175 (G) (2))					
	(2) Babassu; rape seed; [palm, inedible;] palm kernel; tung; oiticica; crude coconut	Free	Free	Free	(Under Item 230 (A) (2) or new Item 230 (A) (4) (c) (2))	No change	
	(4) [(*c*) Palm, edible:						
	(1) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws . . . . . per gallon	Free	Free	Free	Free and a temporary duty of 1s. 3d.	Free 1s. 3d.	Free 1s. 3d.
	(2) Other	Free	Free	Free	(Under new Item 230 (A) (4) (c) (1))		
	AND, IN ADDITION, except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before February 2, 1962, and which have not been entered for warehousing before February 2, 1962, a TEMPORARY DUTY OF] . . . . . per gallon	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	(Under new Item 230 (A) (4) (c) (1))	No change	
	(*c*) *Palm:*						
	(1) *Edible grades*	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
	and, in addition, except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before February 2, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before February 2, 1962, a temporary duty of per gallon	(Under former Item 230 (A) (4) (c) (1))	No change		1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
	(2) *Other*	(Under former Item 230 (A) (4) (c) (2))	No change		Free	Free	Free
	(8) Other fixed vegetable oils:	(Under Item 230 (A) (2))					
	(a) Edible *type* . . . . . per gallon	2s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.		No change	
	(b) Inedible *type* . . . . . per gallon	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.		No change	
390	[(A) (2) IMITATION GUT:						
	(a) Monofil of man-made fibre . . . . . *ad val.*	27½%	50%	52½%	27½%	52½%	52½%
	ad val.				(Under new Item 390 (A) (2)) 7½%	15%	17½%
	(b) Other] . . . . . *ad val.*	27½%	52½%	52½%	(Under new Item 390 (A) (4))	No change	
	(4) (2) *Imitation gut, not covered by paragraph* (4) . . . . . *ad val.*	(Under former Item 390 (A) (2) (b))	No change		(Under new Item 390 (A) (2)) 27½%	52½%	52½%
		27½% (Under former Item 390 (A) (2) (a))	50%	52½%			
	(4) (4) (*New paragraph*) *Monofil of man-made fibre material, of a weight not less than 6·6 milligrams per metre (60 denier) per monofil and not exceeding 1 millimetre in any cross-sectional dimension, irrespective of length and whether or not put up for retail sale* . . . . . *ad val.*	27½% (Under former Item 390 (A) (2) (a))	50%	52½%	7½%	15%	17½%
	(4) (5) (*New paragraph*) *Strip (artificial straw and the like) of man-made fibre material, being flat strips of a width not exceeding 5 millimetres either produced as such by extrusion or cut from wider strip or from sheets, including folded strip or strip of artificial plastic material, in the form of flattened tubes provided their width in the folded or flattened state does not exceed 5 millimetres:*						
	(*a*) *Wholly of continuous filament acetate rayon* . . . . *ad val.*	(Under Item 392 (G) (3))	No change		10%	22½%	25%
	(*b*) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*	(Under Item 392 (G) (4))	No change		Free	*12½%	12½%
392	Yarns:						
	(G) Wholly or in chief part by weight of continuous man-made fibres, not covered by sub-item (C) and not including monofil of 60 denier or more:						
	[(1) Man-made fibres admixed with silk only] . . . . . *ad val.*	12½%	32½%	32½%	Free	*12½%	12½%
	(1) *No paragraph.*				(Under Item 392 (G) (4))		
	[(2) Viscose rayon tyre yarn] . . . . . per lb.	7½d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 7d.		No change	
	(2) *High tenacity industrial yarns including tyre yarns, not covered by paragraph* (3) *per lb.*		No change		(Under new Item 392 (G) (2)) 7½d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
	ad val.	(Under former Item 392 (G) (2)) Free (Under Item 392 (G) (4))	12½%	12½%			

* *These rates were given in error as 7½% in the notice headed 'Tariff Changes' published in the* Board of Trade Journal *on April 6, 1962. The M.F.N. rate under Tariff Item* 392 (*G*) (4) *remains unchanged.*

Note: Specific rates are quoted in Australian currency: £A125 = £ *Sterling* 100.

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia (*Continued*)

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-laws

The undermentioned goods will be admitted under the following tariff items until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
CAPSULES: Gelatine, empty	449 (A) (1)	Free
OILS, LUBRICATING, synthetic, of the diester type		
POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE IN THE FORM OF TAPE, treated on one or both sides with a pressure sensitive adhesive		

Amended By-laws

The following By-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

EDIBLE TYPE FIXED VEGETABLE OILS: Otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 230 (A) (8) (a), for denaturation as approved by the Collector, under security	230 (A) (1) (b) (2)	1s. 2d. per gallon
ELECTRICAL: Bushings, condenser type, suitable for use at voltages of 15,000 or higher; Cells, dry, of the mercuric oxide depolarized type; Stroboscopes and lamps designed for use therewith, for use in the observation of rapidly moving mechanisms by producing the optical effect of such mechanisms moving slowly but not including such goods designed to determine ignition timing and distributor ignition advance on internal combustion engines; Tubes, except: braiding or sleeving, cotton, tubular; porcelain; rubber, hard; wholly or principally of paper coated or impregnated with phenol formaldehyde artificial resins; for use for electrical insulating purposes, under security	449 (A) (1)	Free
SURGICAL AND DENTAL AND VETERINARY, etc.: The By-law relating to 'Surgical and Dental and Veterinary, etc.: Instruments and appliances, etc.' under Tariff Item 419 (C) (2), as published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 9, 1959 (page 508) and subsequently amended in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 22, 1960 (page 184), June 24, 1960 (page 1388), July 1, 1960 (page 42) and September 9, 1960 (page 604), is further amended as follows: Add to the list of goods excepted from admission under Tariff Item 419 (C) (2) the following: canulae; needles, hypodermic or blood transfusion.		
Instruments and appliances, viz.: Needles (surgeons' stitching tools), viz.: Aneurism, pedical, tonsil; Needles, blood transfusion, of types not suitable for use with hypodermic syringes; Trocars with or without canulae	419 (C) (3)	7½% *ad val.*

The first paragraph of the By-law relating to vehicle parts under Tariff Item 359 (D) (3) published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on November 17, 1961 (page 1044) has been amended to read as follows:

VEHICLE COMPONENTS AND PARTS therefor other than:
Engine bearings and bushings
Tipping gear, hydraulic, and parts therefor, whether or not fitted to any other component for use as original equipment in the assembly or manufacture of passenger or commercial vehicles of the types covered by Tariff Item 360 (D), under security, as follows:

Cancelled By-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will be now classified under the substantive item indicated:

EDIBLE PALM OIL, for all purposes except for use as an edible oil or, with or without modification, for edible purposes, under security	230 (A) (4) (c) (1)	Free, with a temporary duty of 1s. 3d. per gallon

Decision on Tariff Classification

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decision on the application of the Australian Tariff:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
NEEDLES: Needles (or blades) of types suitable for use with hypodermic syringes of all types whether or not also suitable for use with blood transfusion sets	419 (D) (3)	25% *ad val.*

Note: Specific rates are quoted in Australian currency £ 4125 = £ Sterling 100.

Parts Orders

The revised Parts Order No. 1 published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 6, 1961 (page 753) is amended as follows:

Parts Order No. 29

1. This Order may be cited as Parts Order No. 29.
2. This Order shall take effect from March 29, 1962.
3. Parts Order No. 1 is further amended by adding to the definition of excluded parts in paragraph 3 (1) (2), the following reference: Item 175 (G) (2) (b).

Substitute Notice

The Australian Customs and Excise Substitute Notice No. 1 published in full in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 12, 1962 (page 82) is amended by substitute Notice No. 8 as follows:

Substitute Notice No. 8

Substitute Notice No. 1 is amended by adding to the list of goods in the first and second columns of the Schedule thereto, the following:

FIRST COLUMN (Substitute)	SECOND COLUMN (Dutiable Goods for which Goods in First Column are Substitutes)
Palm oil, other than edible grades, for use, with or without modification, for edible purposes.	Palm oil, classifiable under Item 230 (A) (4) (c) (1).

Tariff Changes

THE TEMPORARY additional duties which were imposed on ammonium sulphate, urea, and synthetic nitrogenous fertilizers on May 24, 1961, have now been removed.

A bounty of £A2 per ton will be paid to producers of ammonium sulphate for use as fertilizers for three years, with a maximum bounty of £A225,000 in any one year.

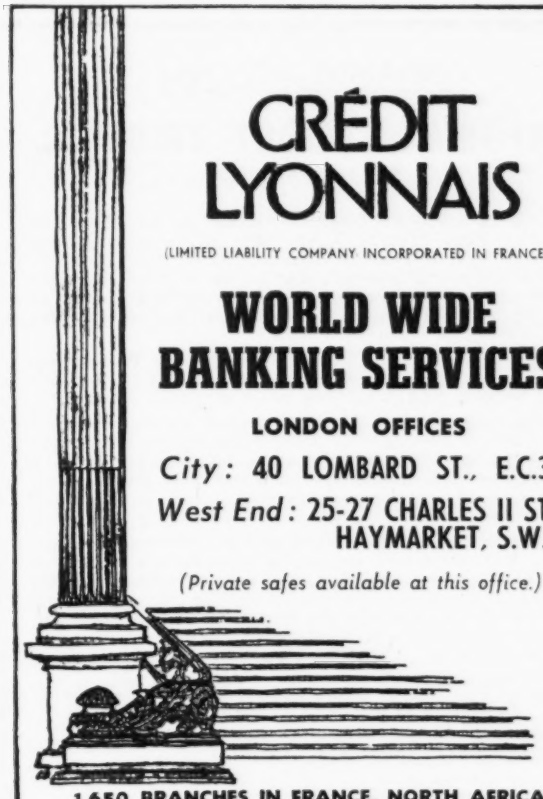
Details of these changes will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible.

ST. VINCENT

Customs Tariff Changes

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of an Ordinance which amends the rates of duty for certain items included in the First Schedule to the St. Vincent Customs Tariff as follows:

Article	Preferential	General
Beer, ale, stout and porter	$1·00	$1·36
Brandy (in bottles) not over proof	$9·00	$10·00
Brandy (all other)	$10·00	$10·80
Gin (in bottles) not over proof	$8·00	$9·00
Whisky (in bottles) not over proof	$12·00	$14·00
Whisky (all other)	$12·00	$14·00
Cordials and liqueurs, etc.	$9·00	$9·80
Bitters	$9·00	$10·00
Falernum	$5·00	$5·00
Wine, sparkling	40% *ad valorem*	55% *ad valorem*
Wine, still	40% " "	55% " "
Wine, vermouth	40% " "	55% " "



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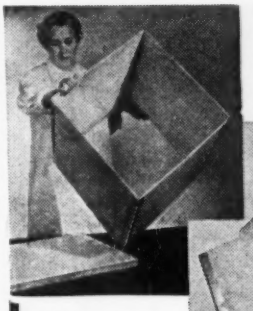

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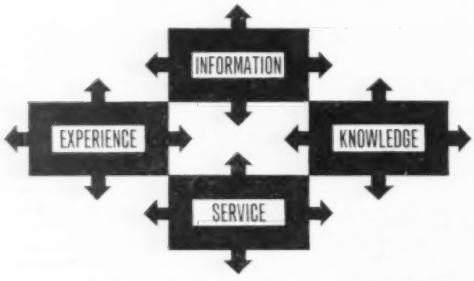

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PERFORMING RIGHT TRIBUNAL

Ref. No. PRT.11/62

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Rule 5 of the Performing Right Tribunal Rules, 1957 (as amended by the Performing Right Tribunal (Amendment) Rules, 1959 and 1960), of a reference to the Tribunal under Section 25 of the Copyright Act, 1956, by the **Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association of Great Britain and Ireland of 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2** (hereinafter called 'the referor').

A copy of the reference has been served on the **Performing Right Society Ltd., of Copyright House, 29/33 Berners Street, London, W.1** (hereinafter called 'the licensing body').

The reference concerns a dispute with regard to a licence scheme operated by the licensing body, under which it grants licences for the performance of music at Bingo or Tombola meetings or other games of chance at cinemas, ballrooms and other premises (including clubs the sole or primary purpose of which is the playing of such games of chance).

The referor states that it is an association of owners and operators of about 2,500 cinemas in the United Kingdom at a substantial number of which the game of Bingo is played, and it alleges that the scheme is unreasonable in that the charges therein are excessive since the performance of copyright music forms only an incidental part in and is neither the principal nor a necessary concomitant of the activity.

Any organisation or person wishing to be made a party to the proceedings must apply to the undersigned by 8th May, 1962.

J. COWEN,
Secretary.

Performing Right Tribunal,
24 Kingsway (6th Floor),
London, W.C.2.

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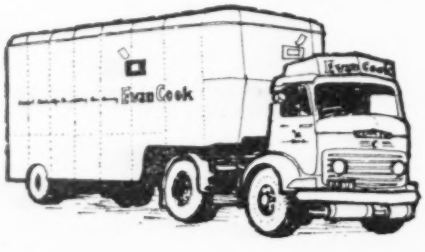

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COLOMBIA

Prior Deposits

BY A RESOLUTION, published on January 24, 1962, the prior deposit required for imports of the following items into Colombia has been reduced to 5 per cent.:

Item No	Description
890	Motor vehicles with bodywork or complete. (a) Touring or sports motor vehicles, other than public service passenger vehicles: (1) Of the jeep type, completely disassembled (at least CKD) intended for factories duly authorised or controlled in compliance with the regulations laid down at the beginning of Chapter 75 of the Customs Tariff, with the exception of articles, parts and components falling within the special headings also appearing at the beginning of Chapter 75 of the Tariff. (c) Motor lorries and vans: (1) Completely disassembled motor lorries (at least CKD) intended for factories duly authorised and controlled in compliance with the regulations laid down at the beginning of Chapter 75 of the Customs Tariff, with the exception of articles, parts and components falling within the special headings also appearing at the beginning of Chapter 75 of the Tariff.

Imports Subject to Prior Licence

THE EMBASSY have informed us that imports of the following items have been made subject to licence in Colombia:

Item No.	Description
342	Fertilizers of animal or vegetable origin, not chemically prepared.
742	Axes, hatchets, billhooks, splitting axes, cleavers, hand-choppers and matchets: (b) other than matchets.
751	Tools of cast iron, steel or malleable cast iron, n.e.s: (b) other than screwdrivers. Ferrules, crowbars and bars only.
757	Copper bars and wire: (a) Simply beaten, rolled, extruded or drawn, of any shape and section: (1) Bars. (3) Wire other than thick wire.
760	Copper tubes and pipes: (a) Simply drawn, extruded, soldered, with edges brought together, riveted or similarly fastened.
778	Tubes and pipes of aluminium.
857	Shafts, crown wheels and racks, flywheels, pulleys and pulley blocks, and other mechanical parts and components: (d) Pulleys and pulley-blocks, clutches and shaft couplings other than gears: (1) Pulleys and pulley-blocks, and clutches weighing up to 500 kilograms each. (Pulleys only).

Further Prior Deposits

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Bogota have informed the Board of Trade that, with effect from April 4, 1962, the prior deposits required for imports into Colombia have been raised as follows:

(a) From 100 per cent. to 200 per cent.
(b) From 75 per cent. to 180 per cent.
(c) From 50 per cent. to 150 per cent.
(d) From 20 per cent. to 50 per cent.
(e) From 5 per cent. to 20 per cent.

MEXICO

Import Licensing

DECREES published in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* on, and effective from, March 24, 1962, made goods under the following headings subject to prior import licence:

Tariff No.	Description
900.01.01	Animals of the horse species for breeding and for rearing up to one year of age, with the approval of the National Racing Commission.
900.01.05	Mares for racing.
900.01.06	Non-castrated horses for racing.
900.01.07	Castrated horses for racing.
718.11.02	Iron moulds weighing more than 2,000 kgs. each.

A decree published on, and effective from, the same date extended import licensing restrictions on the following goods to the Free Zones and Perimeters of the country.

Tariff No.	Description
050.00.09	Maize (cloth sacks are dutiable separately according to kind).
281.99.04	Millet and sorghum (seeds).

BRAZIL

Fiscal Dollar Conversion Rate

HER MAJESTY'S EMBASSY at Rio de Janeiro reports that the conversion rate for the Fiscal Dollar used for the calculation of *ad valorem* customs duties will be 316.75 cruzeiros to the United State dollar during April. The previous rate was cr. 317.06 to the United States dollar. (See *Board of Trade Journal* of March 23, 1962, page 642).

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ARGENTINA

Modifications to Import Lists

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT Decree No. 1533 of February 15, 1962, adds the following items to the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 29, 1959, page 1278):

Tariff No.	Item	List No.
2593	Corrugated and/or flat sheets of polyester resin and glass fibre	5
4271	Product consisting of a mixture of *tetra*sodium pyrophosphate (5%), *tris*odium orthophosphate (10%), sodium carbonate (60%), and an alkyl aryl sulphonate (25%) ('Klenzall')	5
4280	Cyclopentolate hydrochloride	2
4423/4	Synthetic resin with interchangeable cation of the sulphonated coal type ('Resin Cation S', 'Durasit S')	3
4284/5	Liquid with a base of ethanolamine polyalcohols and a phenolic compound	5
4271	Powder containing a compound with the characteristics of sodium naphthalenesulphonate, an optical bleaching agent (not a stilbene derivative) and a mineral substance (sodium thiosulphate) ('Lorinol 555')	5
4280	Diphenoxylate hydrochloride ('Lomotil' hydrochloride)	2
5063	'CPH solution' (hydrolyzed protein by the Cutter process) in solution with 5% dextrose or 5% dextrose and 5% ethanol put up in flasks of 500 and 1,000 c.c. in cases of 6 or 12 flasks	2
5063	Carton of two flasks, one vacuum sealed with a capacity of 500 c.c. containing 400 ml. 5% L-arginine hydrochloride solution, and the other of 100 c.c. containing a 50% dextrose solution; one double-pointed sterile pyrogen-free needle and apparatus for non-toxic pyrogen-free infusion ('Levo-argin')	5
4793	Powder consisting of colloidal aluminium hydroxide 0·114%, bismuth subnitrate 0·114%, magnesium carbonate 0·226%, sodium hydrogen carbonate 0·114%, and extracts of liquorice in unfermented powder form 0·432% ('Powder nucleo' Caved)	3
4266	Aqueous solution of formic acid with small proportions of sodium acetate and ammonium acetate ('Rumacional')	5
4271	Powder based upon the sodium salt of a nitro derivative of an aryl sulphonic acid ('Reserva L salt')	3
4280	Cortisol 21-(sodium succinate)	2
4315	1·4-Diaza[2·2·2]bicyclo-octane (triethylenediamine)	2
4315	*N*-Methylmorpholine	2
4271	*N*-Acetylsulphanilyl chloride	2
4280	5-Methoxy-2-sulphanilamidopyrimidine (Bayrena')	2
4280	*4-Sulphonamidophenyl tetramethylenesulphonamide*	2
4377	Liquid with the characteristics of a chlorinated diphenyl (65%) and a trichlorobenzene (35%) ('Piroelo')	3
4280	6-Diallylmalonamido-bis-4-aminoquinaldine ('Oruzon')	2
2064	Product in the form of small black granules, consisting in the main of manganese silicate and lesser quantities of iron silicate, calcium silicate, and sodium silicate which render it suitable for use in submerged arc welding ('Granules for welding')	4
4556	Unctuous sticky mass of the following composition:	5
	Propylene glycol stearate 18·4 g.	
	Petroleum jelly 3 g.	
	Liquid paraffin 1·5 g.	
	Hydrogenated palm oil 5 g.	
	Ploxibenzoate de metilsoda 0·1 g.	
	Distilled water 72 g.	
4280	3-16β-17β-Trihydroxyoestra-1:3:5-triene (16-*epi*oestriol)	2
4280	2-Cyclohexyl-3:5-xylenol ('L.V. 13')	2
4782	Product in the form of small lumps containing basic lead carbonate and paraffin ('Iriodin')	5
4782	Liquid containing basic lead carbonate, acetic acid esters and derivative of phthalic acid (dibutyl phthalate) ('Iriodin' suspension)	5
4556	Liquid with the characteristics of 2-nitropropane, technical	4
4788 bis	Living spores of *Bacillus thuringiensis* in concentrations of not less than 250,160 million spores per 100 g. (Thuricide W.P.)	3
4788 bis	Living spores of *Bacillus thuringiensis* in concentrations of not less than 80,060 million spores per 100 g. (Thuricide dust)	3
4317	Acetoacetanisidide	2
4317	5-Nitro-*o*-anisidine	2

Imports of Generating Sets

MINING Resolution No. 259 of the Argentine Secretariat of Industry, dated December 20, 1961, provides that as from that date no further applications will be entertained for exemption from surcharges on generating sets of 5,000 h.p. (3,480kW) or less.

U.S. Weights and Measures Report

The 'Report of the 46th National Conference on Weights and Measures, 1961', a National Bureau of Standards miscellaneous publication, is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 65 cents, or equivalent.

ECUADOR

Import Control Changes

BY A RESOLUTION published in the Ecuadorean *Registro Oficial* of October 10, 1961, and effective from the same date, the following changes have been made in the Ecuadorean Import Lists:

Transferred from List I (essential and useful goods) to List II (luxuries):

Item No.	Description
708	Pipes and pipe fittings of non-malleable cast iron: (a) Pipes. (b) Pipe fittings.
752	Manufactures of non-malleable cast iron, n.e.s.i.: (b) Other than unworked (except boilers) (N.B. 752 a), Unworked (except boilers) remains in List I).
754	Manufactures of sheet iron or sheet steel, n.e.s.i.: (g) Other than containers with or without printing or decoration; printed or decorated containers; crown works, screw stoppers and other; lockers, card-indexes, kardex filing cabinets, cupboards and the like (other than for resting on the ground); boxes and jars of all shapes, for vacuum preservation; hand insecticide pulverizers or atomizers, tinned or painted: (2) Polished, enamelled, painted, tinned, zinc-coated, lead-coated, varnished, lacquered, etc. (except casing, trunks and suitcases). (N.B. 754 a), f) and g) 1. Unworked (except casing, trunks and suitcases) remain in List I).

JAMAICA

Additions to Open General Licence

THE JAMAICA Open General Licence dated April 1, 1961 (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 28, 1961, page 1044) is further amended by the addition of the following items:

54. Tiles (floor).
55. Trailers.

UNITED STATES

Regulation of Pest-control Products

THE REGULATIONS for the enforcement of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act have been extended to include as 'pests' under the Act all forms of plant and animal life and certain viruses when they exist under circumstances making them injurious to man, domestic and other useful animals, plants and substances. The effect of this is that, after October 1, 1962, substances, instruments and contrivances designed to repel, destroy or control these pests, which have not hitherto been regulated under the Act, will become classifiable as 'Economic Poisons' or 'Devices' subject to registration or other regulatory requirements of the Act.

Inquiries about the regulations should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extension 372-3.)

Labelling of Hazardous Substances

THE REGULATIONS made under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act have been further amended to exempt packages containing polishing and cleaning products which consist of absorbent material impregnated with petroleum distillates (provided the liquid is fully absorbed and cannot be expressed) from the special labelling requirements prescribed for products containing 10 per cent. or more of petroleum distillates. The preparations covered by this exemption must still be

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United States (*Continued*)

labelled in accordance with the general requirements of the Act.

Further information may be obtained from Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 372-3.)

Import of Tussore Silk Piece-goods

A PROCEDURE has been agreed with the United States Foreign Assets Control under which H.M. Customs & Excise may issue certificates of origin for tussore silk piece goods which have been manufactured in Britain for export to the United States. The origin of the raw silk is immaterial. Intending exporters should apply to H.M. Customs & Excise (Section 8), King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3, for information about the procedure necessary for certification.

A previous notice about the Foreign Assets Control Regulations for controlling trade in products of Communist China and North Korea was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on October 20, 1961, page 844.

Increased Import Quota for Blue-mould Cheese

THE PRESIDENT of the United States issued a proclamation on March 29 easing the quota restrictions imposed on imports into the United States of blue-mould (except Stilton) cheese. The annual quota for imports of such cheese is increased from 4,167,000 pounds to 5,017,000 pounds for the quota year beginning July 1, 1962 and subsequent years. For the remainder of the current quota year until June 30, the quota is increased by 283,333 pounds. This action was taken following the Tariff Commission investigation under Section 22 of the Agriculture Adjustment Act reported in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 16, 1961, page 1440.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extensions 372-3).

CANADA

'Made in Canada' Ruling

THE FOLLOWING ruling has been made recently for Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Dicalcium Phosphate, feed grade.

(Ruling effective April 17, 1962.)

Note: Defluorinated calcium phosphates for use in the manufacture of animal or poultry feeds will be considered of a class or kind made in Canada when the above ruling becomes effective.

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum Series D51-31-1, dated March 28, 1962.

THE FOLLOWING ruling has been made for Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Hermetically and semi-hermetically sealed refrigeration condensing units, up to and including 15 h.p., consisting of compressor, condenser, and other related components, all mounted on a common base, designed for use with either freon or methyl chloride.

(Ruling effective April 24, 1962.)

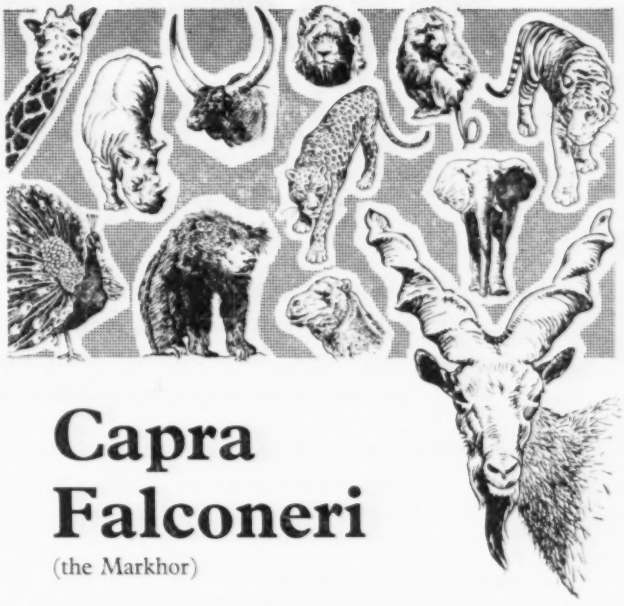
NOTE: The customary three weeks notice will not apply to such equipment up to and including 5 h.p., previously ruled of a class or kind made in Canada, reference Memorandum D51-9.

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue, Memorandum D51-9-1, dated April 3, 1962.

Food and Drugs Act and Regulations

THE CANADIAN Department of National Health and Welfare have issued Trade Information Letter No. 205 concerning changes in the regulations regarding cautionary label statements.

Copies of the letter are available for inspection at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.



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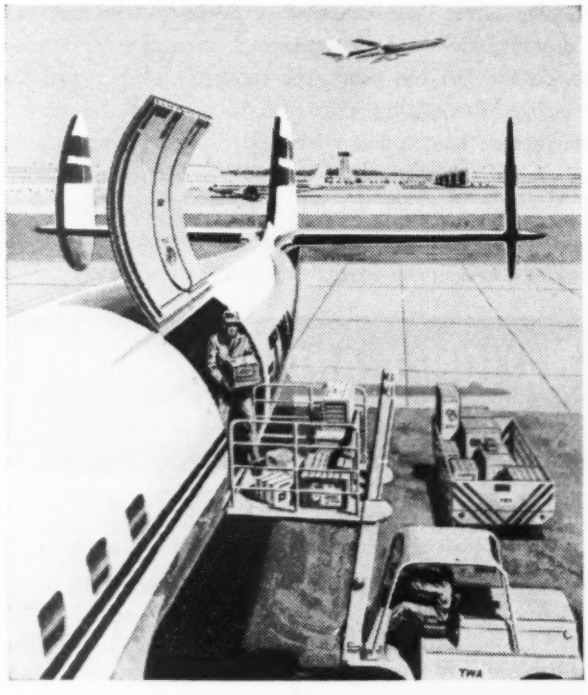

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FINLAND

New Global Quota and Individual Licensing Programme for 1962 (1)

THE FINNISH AUTHORITIES have now issued a revised list of Global Quotas for the year 1962 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of February 16, page 366), which, as previously, is applicable to most Western European countries, the United States and Canada, the Sterling, Franc and Dollar areas, most new-independent African countries, Japan, etc.

The first part of the list is given below in an unofficial version. The remainder of the list, together with a list of goods still subject to individual licensing, will be published in next week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 729, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extn. 370 or 371.)

Global Quota Programme for 1962

New Quota No.	Tariff No.	Commodity	Quota in million Finnmarks
1		FISH, FRESH OR FROZEN	300
	03.01.010/152 201/352 401/500 591/700 791/799 900/950	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen, except fish of the herring family other than Baltic herring and sprats, and except fish filiets of the herring family, hard or soft roes, fish liver and similar parts of fish.	
	03.02.030/201 209/300 600	Fish, salted, in brine, dried or smoked, except Iceland herring, and other herring other than Baltic herring, and except fish, dried while fresh, klip fish, hard or soft roes, fish liver and similar parts of fish.	
	03.03	Crustaceans and molluscs, whether in shell or not, fresh (live or dead), chilled, frozen, salted, in brine or dried; crustaceans, in shell, simply boiled in water.	
2		DRIED FISH	160
	03.02.401/509	Fish, dried while fresh (except salmon) klip fish.	
3		RAW MATERIALS FOR THE FOOD INDUSTRY	180
	04.02.401/409	Dried milk; dried cream.	
	07.04	Dried, dehydrated or evaporated vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared.	
	16.03	Meat extracts and meat juices.	
	ex 17.02.100 701	Grape sugar. Syrups and other sugar solutions.	
	19.01	Malt extract.	
	20.02.130 230 296	Tomato puree in airtight containers. Tomato puree, in other packagings. Preparations of tomatoes, other than tomato puree, in other packagings.	
4		CANNED FISH	300
	16.04.801/852 Ex 853 859/959	Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes, other than spiced or sugar salted herring, with or without head, in containers of at least 120 litres.	
	16.05	Crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved.	
5		FOOD PREPARATIONS	250
	ex 17.04	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa, other than fondant pastes, creams and similar intermediate products, in bulk, with an added sweetening matter content of 80% or more by weight.	
	18.06	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa.	
	20.01.106 306	Tomatoes, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard.	
	20.07.100/301 401	Fruit juices (including grape must) and tomato juice, whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit.	
	21.01	Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes; extracts, essenoes and concentrates thereof.	
	21.03.200	Prepared mustard.	
	21.04	Sauces; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings.	
	21.05	Soups and broths, in liquid, solid or powder form.	
	21.06.300	Baking powders, prepared.	
	21.07.110/209 991 ex 999	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included, except non-alcoholic products for the manufacture of beverages and artificial sweetening matter.	
6		PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS	30
	19.04	Tapioca and sago, tapioca and sago substitutes obtained from potato or other starches.	
	19.05	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products (puffed rice, corn flakes and similar products).	
	19.06	Communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice papers and similar products.	
	ex 19.07.900	Ship's biscuits and bread rusks.	
	19.08.100	Biscuits and wafers.	
	ex 19.08.900	Rusks, cakes and Danish pastry.	
7		FRUIT	3,750
	08.01.100 ex 200	Dates, fresh or dried. Bananas, not cut, fresh or dried.	
	300/500	Pineapples, mangoes, mangosteans, avocados, guavas, and coconuts, fresh or dried.	
	08.02	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried.	
	08.03	Figs, fresh or dried.	
	08.04	Grapes, fresh or dried.	
	08.06	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh.	
	08.07	Stone fruit, fresh.	
	08.08	Berries, fresh.	
	08.09	Other fruit, fresh.	
	08.10	Fruit (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar.	
	08.11.002/009	Fruit provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not especially prepared for immediate consumption, except apples, pulped (puree).	
	08.12.700	Billberrries, dried.	
8		STARCH, ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OILS, GLYCEROL	480
	11.08.100/300 901, 909	Starches, inulin, except potato starch.	
	11.09	Gluten and gluten flour, roasted or not.	
	15.07.010	Linseed oil, unbleached, crude.	
	040	Soya-bean oil, crude.	
	310	Tung oil, crude.	
	370	Colza, rape and turnip oils, crude.	
	440	Oiticica oil, crude.	
	510	Linseed oil, bleached, refined or purified.	
	540	Soya bean oil, refined or purified.	
	810	Tung oil, refined or purified.	
	870	Colza, rape and turnip oils, refined or purified.	
	940	Oiticica oil, refined or purified.	
	15.08.210	Linseed oil, boiled.	
	292	Castor oil, dehydrated.	
	293	Other vegetable oils, dehydrated.	
	299	Other vegetable oils, other than blown or dehydrated.	
	15.11	Glycerol and glycerol lyes.	
	15.17	Residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes.	
9		FATS AND OILS OF FISH FOR FOOD	100
	15.04	Fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined.	
	ex 15.12	Fish and marine mammal oils and fats, hydrogenated.	
10		LANOLIN, BLOWN OILS, FATTY ACIDS AND ALCOHOLS, INSECT AND VEGETABLE WAXES, ETC.	280
	15.05	Wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom (including lanolin).	
	15.08.101/109 291	Animal and vegetable oils; blown, others.	
	15.09	Degras.	
	15.10	Fatty acids; acid oils from refining; fatty alcohols.	
	15.14	Spermaceti; crude, pressed or refined, whether or not coloured.	
	15.15	Beeswax and other insect waxes whether or not coloured.	
	15.16	Vegetable waxes, whether or not coloured.	
11		FLOURS OF MEAT OR FISH, ETC.	420
	23.01	Flours and meals, of meat, offals, fish, crustaceans and molluscs, unfit for human consumption; greaves.	
	23.05	Wine leas; argol.	
	ex 23.06	Seaweed meal.	
	ex 23.07.900	Fish solubles.	
12		GYPSUM LIME, CREOSOTE OIL, INORGANIC CHEMICALS	220
	21.06.200	Natural yeasts, inactive.	
	25.18.005	Dolomite and agglomerated dolomite (including tarred dolomite).	
	25.20.100	Gypsum and anhydrite.	
	25.22	Quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime, other than calcium oxide and hydroxide.	
	27.07.100 300/900	Oils and other products of the distillation of high temperature coal tar; other oils and products as defined in Note 2 to this Chapter, except crude phenol and crude cresol.	
	28.08	Sulphuric acid; oleum.	
	28.17.110/120	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda).	
	29.19.100	Zinc oxide.	
	28.40.210/229	*tri*-Sodium phosphate; *di*sodium hydrogen orthophosphate; other orthophosphates.	
	28.42.800	Lead carbonate.	

(*Continued on next page*)

Finland (*Continued*)

New Quota No.	Tariff No.	Commodity	Quota in million Finnmarks
	28.49	Colloidal precious metals; amalgams of precious metals; salts and other compounds, inorganic or organic, of precious metals, including albuminates, proteinates, tannates and similar compounds, whether or not chemically defined.	
	28.54	Hydrogen peroxide.	
	28.56.200	Calcium carbide.	
13		ORGANIC CHEMICALS, PIGMENTS, SURFACE-ACTIVE SUBSTANCES	450
	29.01.510/530 580	Benzene; toluene; xylene; naphthalene.	
	29.04.100	Methanol.	
	29.08.110	Diethyl ether.	
	29.11.100	Formaldehyde.	
	30.01	Organo-therapeutic glands or other organs, dried, whether or not powdered; organo-therapeutic extracts of glands or other organs or of their secretions; other animal substances prepared for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, not elsewhere specified or included.	
	34.02.111.1/190	Sulphonated anionic surface-active agents; other anionic surface-active agents; non-ionic surface-active agents; other organic surface-active agents.	
14		PRODUCTS OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, ETC.	460
	25.23	Portland cement, 'Ciment fondu,' slag cement, supersulphate cement and similar hydraulic cement, whether or not coloured or in the form of clinker.	
	29.39.001	Insulin.	
	ex 30.04.100/ 909	Wadding, gauze, bandages and similar articles, impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances, or put up in retail packings for medical or surgical purposes, other than goods specified in Note 3 of this Chapter; except gypsum ties (plaster bandages).	
	33.06	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations.	
	34.01.600	Household soap, other than soft soap and soap flakes and soap powder.	
	34.05	Polishes and creams, for footwear, furniture or floors, metal polishes, scouring powders and similar preparations, but excluding prepared waxes falling within heading No. 34.04.	
15		EXPLOSIVES, PYROTECHNICAL PRODUCTS	200
	29.03.400	Trinitrotoluene.	
	36.01.900	Propellent powders, other than gunpowder (black powder).	
	36.02	Prepared explosives, other than propellent powders.	
	36.03	Mining, blasting and safety fuses.	
	36.04	Percussion and detonating caps; igniters; detonators.	
	36.05	Pyrotechnic articles, such as fireworks, railway fog signals and lifesaving rockets.	
	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches).	
	36.08	Other combustible preparations and products.	
	39.02.110/120	Collodion cotton, gun cotton.	
	39.07.700.4/ 700.9	Artificial pearls, articles thereof, ornaments.	
16		PRODUCTS OF DISTILLATION OF MINERAL OILS, BITUMEN, ETC.	960
	27.02	Lignite, whether or not agglomerated.	
	27.03	Peat (including peat litter), whether or not agglomerated.	
	27.05.000	Gas carbon.	
	27.05.500	Coal gas, water gas, producer gas and similar gases.	
	27.06	Tar distilled from coal, from lignite or from peat, and other mineral tars, including partially distilled tars and blends of pitch with creosote oils or other coal tar distillation products.	
	27.08	Pitch and pitch coke, obtained from coal tar or from other mineral tars.	
	27.10.210	Aviation spirit.	
	290	Other petroleum spirit, except aviation spirit and motor spirit.	
	300	White spirit, of a specific gravity of over 0·770 at + 15° C.	
	491	Aviation kerosene.	
	499	Other kerosene, except power, aviation, heating, and lighting kerosene.	
	27.14	Petroleum bitumen, petroleum coke and other petroleum and shale oil residues.	
	27.15	Bitumen and asphalt, natural; bituminous shale, asphaltic rock and tar sands.	
	27.17	Electric current.	
17		UNDRESSED FURSKINS	300
	41.01.110/190	Raw hides and skins (fresh, salted, dried, pickled or limed), whether or not split, including sheepskins in the wool; intended for furskins.	
	43.01	Raw furskins.	
18		DRESSED FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR	200
	43.02	Furskins, tanned or dressed, including furskins assembled in plates, crosses and similar forms; pieces or cuttings, of furskins, including heads, paws, tails, and the like (not being fabricated).	
	43.04.100.1	Artificial fur, made on a leather backing.	
19		LEATHER AND ARTICLES OF LEATHER; SADLERY AND HARNESS; TRAVEL GOODS; HANDBAGS AND THE LIKE; ARTICLES OF ANIMAL GUT	90
	41.02.150/390	Sole leather and insole leather.	
	41.05.001.003	Sole leather and insole leather.	
	42.01.000.4/ 000.9	Saddlery and harness, of any material, except of leather, composition leather, rubber or of artificial plastic material	
	42.02.110/300 810/990	Travel goods, handbags, etc., of leather, artificial leather, vulcanized fibre, and of other material except of artificial plastic material (soft or not) or of fabric coated with artificial plastic material.	
	ex 42.03	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories of leather or of composition leather, other than X-ray shields and screens.	
	42.05	Other articles of leather or of composition leather.	
20		WOVEN FABRICS; TULLE AND OTHER NET FABRICS, LACE AND EMBROIDERY MORE THAN 30 CM. IN WIDTH; KNITTED AND CROCHETED PIECE-GOODS AND FINISHING COSTS OF WOVEN FABRICS	2,100
	53.11.006.009	Woven fabrics of sheep's or lamb's wool or of fine animal hair, other than containing more than 5% by weight of natural silk and/or of the man-made fibres falling under heading No. 51.01, taken together.	
	53.12	Woven fabrics of coarse animal hair other than horse hair.	
	53.13	Woven fabrics of horse hair.	
	54.05	Woven fabrics of flax or of ramie.	
	55.08	Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics of cotton.	
	ex 55.09.051/ 099	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing sheep's wool, other fine animal hair.	
	ex 56.07.051/ 099	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing sheep's wool, other fine animal hair.	
	58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (other than terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton falling within heading No. 55.08 and fabrics falling within heading No. 58.05).	
	58.08.930.3	Net fabrics, plain, of cotton.	
	930.9	Other fabrics, plain, of cotton.	
	990.5	Net fabrics, plain, of man-made fibres.	
	990.6	Other fabrics, plain, of man-made fibres.	
	990.9	Other fabrics, plain, of other textile materials except silk.	
	58.09.300.3	Tulle bobinot, figured, of cotton.	
	300.9	Other tulle and net fabrics, figured, of cotton.	
	58.09.900.5	Tulle bobinot, figured, of man-made fibres.	
	900.6	Other tulle and net fabrics, figured, of man-made fibres.	
	900.9	Other tulle and net fabrics, figured, of man-made fibres.	
	58.10	Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs.	
	60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic nor rubberized.	
	ex 60.06	Knitted or crocheted fabric, elastic or rubberized, in the piece.	
21		CARPETS AND TAPESTRIES	120
	58.01	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (made up or not).	
	ex 58.02	Other carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting, and 'Kelem,' 'Schumacks' and 'Karamanie rugs and the like (made up or not), except carpets with a surface layer fastened to the base material by means of rubber glue.	
	58.03	Tapestries, hand-made and needle-worked tapestries, hand-made.	
22		NARROW FABRICS; BRAIDS AND TRIMMINGS, TULLE OTHER NET FABRICS, LACE AND EMBROIDERY NOT MORE THAN 30 CM. IN WIDTH	190
	58.05.001/ 007.2 009	Narrow woven fabrics, and narrow fabrics (bolduc) consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive, other than goods falling within heading No. 58.06 and except bands for saddle girths (webbing) of other textile material.	
	ex 58.06	Woven labels, badges and the like, not embroidered, in the piece, in strips or cut to shape or size, except those of plastic with rubber coverings.	
	ex 58.07.901/ 909	Gimped yarn (other than metallized yarn of heading No. 52.01 and gimped horsehair yarn); braids and ornamental trimmings in the piece, tassels, pompons and the like, except net cords with floats or weights and hat plaits and wound silk.	
	58.08.930.3	Net fabrics, plain, of cotton.	
	930.9	Other fabrics, plain, of cotton.	
	990.5	Net fabrics, plain, of man-made fibres.	
	990.6	Other fabrics, plain, of man-made fibres.	
	990.9	Other fabrics, plain, of other textile materials except silk.	
	58.09.300.3	Tulle bobinot, figured, of cotton.	
	300.9	Other tulle and net fabrics, figured, of cotton.	
	900.5	Tulle bobinot, figured, of man-made fibres.	
	900.6	Other tulle and net fabrics, figured, of man-made fibres.	
	900.9	Other tulle and net fabrics, figured, of other textile materials except silk.	

Finland (*Continued*)

New Quota No.	Tariff No.	Commodity	Quota in million Finnmarks
	58.10	Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs.	
23		SPECIAL FABRICS; WADDING AND ARTICLES OF WADDING	280
	59.01	Waddings and articles of wadding; textile flock and dust and mill neps.	
	59.02.191/199.1 291/299.1 311/399	Felt made of wool or of fine animal hair and other felt, impregnated or coated with asphalt tar, or treated with artificial resins. Article of felt.	
	59.07.100	Bookbinding cloth.	
	59.08.002 009	Textile fabrics, coated with cellulose derivatives. Other textile fabrics, impregnated or coated with preparations of other artificial plastic materials other than insulating tape and tapes and bands for technical use or for the footwear industry, or those containing natural silk or man-made fibres falling under heading No. 51.01.	
	59.09.002/009	Textile fabrics coated or impregnated with oil or preparations with a basis of drying oil, except insulating tape and tapes or bands for technical use or for the footwear industry.	
	59.15.190.1/190.9	Fire hoses, other than those containing unhardened rubber or unhardened artificial plastic materials.	
	990.1/990.9	Other textile hosepiping and similar tubing, with or without lining, armour or accessories of other materials, other than those containing unhardened rubber or unhardened artificial plastic materials.	
24		ROPE AND ROPE PRODUCTS	150
	59.04	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not.	
	59.06	Other articles made from yarn, twine, cordage, rope or cable, other than textile fabrics and articles made from such fabrics.	
25		KNITTED AND CROCHETED GOODS, ARTICLES OF APPAREL, AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES OF TEXTILE FABRIC, HEADGEAR, ARTICLES OF FURSKINS AND MANUFACTURES OF ARTIFICIAL FUR	960
	43.03	Articles of furskin.	
	43.04.200.1/900.9	Articles of artificial fur.	
	60.02	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized.	
	60.04	Under garments; knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized.	
	60.05	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized.	
	ex 60.06	Swimming costumes and trunks, stockings for varicose veins, and other knitted or crocheted articles, elastic or rubberized (other than piece-goods).	
	61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments.	
	61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments.	
	61.03	Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs.	
	61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments.	
	61.05	Handkerchiefs.	
	ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like. (*Note:* Excluded from quota 25 shawls, etc., sold by the piece made of textile materials other than those made of pure wool or wool containing not more than 5% of silk.	
	61.07	Ties, bow ties and cravats.	
	61.08	Collars, tuckers, fallals, bodice-fronts, jabots, cuffs, flounces, yokes, and similar accessories and trimmings for women's and girls' garments.	
	61.09	Corsets, corset-belts, suspender belts, brassieres, braces, suspenders, garters and the like (including such articles of knitted or crocheted fabric), whether or not elastic.	
	61.10	Gloves, mittens, mitts, stockings, socks and sockettes, not being knitted or crocheted goods	
	ex Chap. 62	Piece-goods containing sheep's or lambs' wool or other fine animal hair and other made up textile articles except those for technical use.	
	63.01	Clothing, clothing accessories, travelling rugs and blankets, household linen and furnishing articles (other than articles falling within headings Nos. 58.01, 58.02 or 58.03), of textile materials, footwear and headgear of any material, showing signs of appreciable wear and imported in bulk, bales, sacks or similar bulk packings.	
	65.03	Felt hats and other felt headgear, being headgear made from the felt hoods and plateaux falling within heading No. 65.01, whether or not lined or trimmed.	
	65.04	Hats and other headgear, plaited or made from plaited or other strips of any material, whether or not lined or trimmed.	
	65.05	Hats and other headgear (including hair nets), knitted or crocheted, or made up from lace, felt or other textile fabric in the piece (but not from strips), whether or not lined or trimmed.	
	65.06	Other headgear, whether or not lined or trimmed.	
26		FOOTWEAR, GAITERS AND THE LIKE; PARTS THEREOF	240
	64.01	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic material.	
	64.02	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than footwear falling within heading No. 64.04) with outer soles of rubber or of artificial plastic material.	
	64.03	Footwear of wood or with outersoles of wood or cork.	
	64.04	Footwear with outer soles of other material.	
	64.05.110/210.2 910/990	Parts of footwear of any material except metal, other than soles, heels, heel protectors and in-soles.	
	64.06.100/900.2	Gaiters, spats, leggings, puttees, cricket pads, shin-guards and similar articles, and parts thereof, of textile material or of leather or composition leather.	

***The remainder of this list, together with a list of goods still subject to individual licensing, will be published in next week's issue of the* Board of Trade Journal.**

SPAIN

Opening of Global Quotas

THE 1962 list of global quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 9 (page 327) and March 2 (page 467).

The Spanish authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas:

Quota No.	Goods	Minimum value of licences for which applications invited	Closing date for applications
		U.S. dollars	
33	Self-propelled harvesters and parts for the manufacture of agricultural machinery	100,000	May 2
45	Toys and articles for recreation and sport	100,000	May 2

New Futures Handbook

A pocket-sized 'Futures Handbook' containing details of eighteen commodity Futures Markets in the United Kingdom has been published by G. W. Joynson & Co. Ltd., a London firm of commodity brokers. Inquiries: B.B.D.O./City, Ltd., 5, St. Helens Place, London, E.C.3.

LUXEMBOURG

Sale of Clothing Materials by Means of Samples

HER MAJESTY'S EMBASSY at Luxembourg reports the issue of a Luxembourg Grand-Duchy Decree dated February 25, 1962, regarding the sale of materials for clothing by means of sample collections.

The effect of the decree is to make subject to prior authorization by the Ministry of Economic Affairs the *price lists* regarding the offering for sale or the sale of materials for men's suits and overcoats by means of sample collections.

The decree came into force on March 15, 1962.

The full text of the above-mentioned decree (in French) may be seen at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extn. 133 or 135.)

Economic Survey of Ireland

An economic survey of Ireland has been prepared by O.E.C.D. Entitled 'Ireland', copies are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1. 3s.

FRANCE AND ALGERIA

Liberalization of Imports

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of March 31, 1962, published an amendment to the notice which appeared in the *Journal Officiel* of December 31, 1961 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of January 12, 1962, page 79).

The amendment postpones until July 1, 1962, the date on which tariff items 91-01, 91-02, 91-03, 91-07, 91-09 and 91-11 (clock-makers' wares) will be removed from the list of goods which remain subject to quantitative restrictions in France and Algeria when imported from and originating in member countries of the former Organization for Europe Economic Co-operation and their dependent overseas territories.

The French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 722, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Printing and Allied Trades Directory

The second edition of the 'Printing and Allied Trade Directory' lists both alphabetically and geographically more than 8,500 printing concerns throughout the United Kingdom, and contains a new feature, the Print Buyers' Guide to Printers' Specialities. Copies: Benn Brothers Ltd., London, 50s. (by post 52s.).

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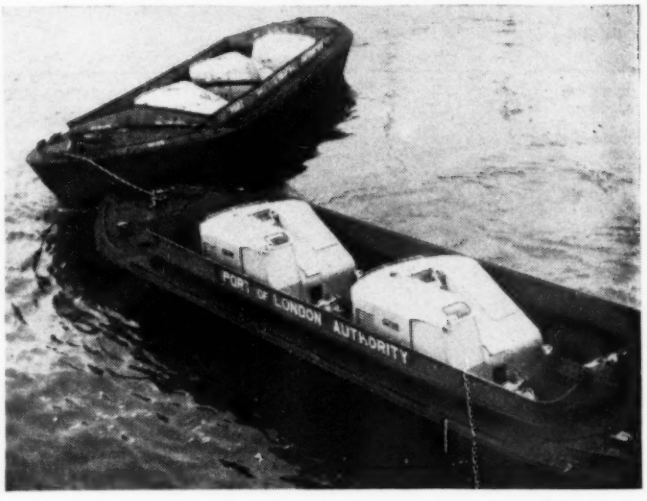
The High Commissioner for Nigeria in the United Kingdom, Nigeria House, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2

OR

Federal Ministry of Information, Commercial Publications Section, Lagos.



Some of the Ruston Bucyrus excavators being towed in lighters for embarkation in the Thames Estuary to the Department of Drainage and Irrigation, Malaya. R-B excavators and spares to the value of more than £750,000 were shipped to this territory during 1961.

CUSTOMS NOTICES OF INTEREST TO EXPORTERS

THE FOLLOWING Public Notices issued by H.M. Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory, and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, H.M. Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

GENERAL

Notice No.	
106	Temporary exportations of samples by British commercial travellers.
113	Scale of charges for the special attendance of an Officer of Customs and Excise given at the request of a merchant or trader.
118	Samples required for the purpose of promoting exports from the United Kingdom; admission without payment of Customs Duty and Purchase Tax.
206	Relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax for goods temporarily imported for process or repair and subsequent re-exportation.
207	Re-imported goods; relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
427	Declarations of value on Customs export documents.
77E	Purchase Tax – Exports.
49	Temporary importations: International Co-operation.
215	Relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax on importation of goods intended for export and not otherwise eligible for relief.
S.N.6	Notice to Passengers (Exchange Control and Export Licensing).
	*Notice to Exporters – Exchange Control (issued by H.M. Treasury).

DRAWBACK

218	Drawback on certain imported goods exported without change of state.
219	Drawback on certain exported goods manufactured from imported materials on which duty has been paid.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
372	Authorization of signatories to drawback claims.
7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer as an alternative to examination on the quay.
276	Drawback on roasted coffee, roasted chicory or mixtures of roasted coffee and roasted chicory when exported.
172	Drawback on hydrocarbon oils.
171	Drawback on hydrocarbon oil used in the United Kingdom in the manufacture of goods not containing hydrocarbon oil.
56	Drawback on British manufactured saccharin and saccharin goods when exported.
220	Drawback on silk and man-made fibres.
48	Drawback on sugar, and on composite articles containing sugar, cocoa, etc.
130 and 130A	Sugar Act, 1956. Surcharge repayment on sugar and molasses. (These Notices should be read in conjunction with Notice No. 48.)
131	Sugar Act, 1956. Composite goods containing sugar or molasses. Procedure following a change in rate of surcharge, etc., under the Act.
212	Drawback on blended ta.

* Also obtainable from any Bank.

IRAN

Export–Import Regulations

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Tehran has provided the following translation of the preamble to the Iranian Import/Export Regulations for the Iranian year 1341 (March 21, 1962, to March 20, 1963). The full lists of authorized and non-authorized goods, and of rates of Commercial Benefit Tax are being translated, and will be published as soon as possible. The rate of exchange in Iran is Rials 210=£1.

The Iranian Council of Ministers, at a meeting on March 19, 1962 approved the foreign trade policy of the Government over the next five years and the General Import and Export Regulations for the year 1341, as follows:

Chapter I — Future Foreign Trade Policy of the Government

With a view to providing the requirements of the public, protecting consumers' interests and the foreign exchange balance of payments position, the protection and expansion of local industry and the development and encouragement of exports within the framework of the economic stabilization and development programme of the Government, the import and export of goods in the year 1341 will be subject to the general principles and regulations given below. For the next five years, efforts will be made to avoid changes in the commercial regulations unless the general interest of the country seriously demands this.

The general principles of the commercial policy of the Government over the next five years will be as follows:

(i) In order to ensure the essential needs of the country, the import of foreign goods having no equivalent produced in Iran will be free (except those which may be hygienically, morally, or socially detrimental), and in principle, they will not need a permit or prior authority from the Government.

(ii) In order to improve the foreign exchange position of the country, the restrictions on imports of luxuries and semi-luxuries will continue and new measures be taken to increase the foreign exchange income. Amongst these, attempts will be made as far as possible to prevent the import of foreign manufactured articles into the country by firstly importing them in a knocked down and semi-fabricated state and then gradually working towards their complete manufacture in Iran.

(iii) The necessary special privileges and protection will be afforded to those activities which play a major part in using raw materials, providing employment and developing the country. However, acting in accordance with its international obligations, the Government will, as far as possible protect locally made products by raising the Commercial Benefit Tax. The granting of facilities, exemptions and privileges to local manufacturers will also henceforth be subject to a scheme which will be presented for approval to the Council of Ministers. Close and continuous attention will be paid to protecting the interests of the consumer with regard to the selling price and quality of the local goods so that, if the manufacturer or seller misuses the privileges, the Government will take the necessary decision to reduce or cancel the assistance which has been granted.

(iv) In order to increase and promote exports attempts will be made over and above the granting of existing facilities and privileges, to turn over gradually to the import of semi-essential goods on an exchange basis from countries which have a clearing agreement with Iran. In the same way, arrangements will be made to refund to the exporter the Customs duties and charges and the Commercial Benefit Tax paid on imports of raw materials for processing or manufacture and re-export.

(v) In implementing the economic stabilization programme, attempts will be made to increase the income of the Government on the basis of direct taxation and Customs duty, and Commercial Benefit Tax will only be imposed on non-essential goods or goods similar to the local product. However, whilst the Government is unable to meet current expenditure out of direct taxation, the collection of Commercial Benefit Tax on imported goods will continue.

(vi) In implementing the development programme, attempts will be made gradually to limit expenditure out of the foreign exchange income accruing to the Government from the oil resources solely to the purchase of necessary imports for the completion of development projects.

(vii) In general, attempts will be made to export to the more favourable markets of neighbouring countries the production surplus of regions in the country which are remote and difficult of access and, at the same time the requirements of other areas within the country may be satisfied by the import of the same products from cheaper markets. Therefore, the appearance of a commodity in the list of imports into Iran in the past will not prevent the export of that article in the future and *vice versa*. Meanwhile, to ensure the needs of the public and prevent unnecessary export of consumer goods, a moderate rate of Commercial Benefit Tax has been instituted for some export products.

(viii) The general prohibitions and rates of Commercial Benefit Tax which have been included in the present regulations to protect newly established local industry will gradually be reduced in future years so that, finally, the prohibitions applied for such protective purposes will completely disappear and the Commercial Benefit Tax will only be left as a form of indirect taxation on consumption.

(ix) In the Commercial Regulations for the year 1341, the following provisions have been observed:

1. Those prohibitions which have been laid down in conformity with the general laws of the country concerning the import and export of goods will be retained.
2. The following action has been taken in respect of the list of products which were declared as non-essential in Khordad 1340 (i.e. May/June 1961) as a result of the Government's foreign exchange difficulties:
   (a) Facilities have been accorded for a number of those goods which have either become scarce in the market or which do not require the expenditure of a great deal of foreign exchange.
   (b) Some other goods which are still available in sufficient supply within the country, may only be imported as knocked down parts to be assembled in Iran.
3. Goods similar to some products manufactured in Iran in quantities greater than the demand within the country have, exceptionally, been prohibited for the year 1341.
4. With a view to maintaining Customs revenue at the level necessary for subsidizing the Third Development Plan, increases have been made in the rate of Commercial Benefit Tax on certain items and, in effect, by these means indirect taxes have been imposed on consumer goods and, in particular, semi-essential products.

Chapter II — General Import and Export Regulations for 1341

The import or export of those goods which have not been stipulated as being unauthorized, which are not prohibited by Law and which may be dealt in as part of the normal commercial exchange will be permitted subject to observance of the terms of this Decree and the other laws and regulations of the country and by payment of the tariff of Commercial Benefit Tax.

Goods, the import of which has been made subject to the observance of conditions or the obtaining of a special permit, are considered to be conditionally authorized but their clearance will not be possible until the relevant conditions have been met or the necessary permit has been obtained.

The exchange of goods betweeen Iran and those countries which have a trade or clearing agreement with Iran will be authorized subject to conformity with the terms of this Decree and compliance with the conditions published in the relevant Agreement.

Goods published in a commercial clearing agreement must be manufactured or produced in the country which is party to the agreement and not exported to third party countries.

In the case of those countries which do not meet their commercial obligations *vis-a-vis* Iran or create obstacles in their trade with Iran reciprocal obstacles and restrictions will be imposed at the proposal of the Ministry of Commerce if the Government gives its approval.

The sale of foreign exchange for the import of authorized goods, either on Letter of Credit or documentary collection bills will be subject to the foreign exchange of the country allowing this. If in the opinion of the Central Bank of Iran, the foreign exchange available is not sufficient to satisfy all demands made by importers, the Ministry of Commerce and the Central Bank will jointly establish priority for essential goods and limit the sale of foreign exchange to the purchase of such goods.

Foreign exchange accruing from authorized exports must, with full observance of the regulations relating to Customs formalities and the foreign exchange of the country, be sold to the Central Bank of Iran or the authorized banks at the official rate.

Persons or organizations which acquire foreign exchange abroad by their work or commission or by any other legal means than exports may, on production of documents acceptable to the Ministry of Commerce concerning the source of the foreign exchange income, use the foreign exchange they have acquired for the import of authorized goods. In such cases a certificate con-

(*Continued on next page*)

Iran (*Continued*)

firming import without the need for remittance of foreign exchange will be issued but one thousandth of the value of the goods and the difference between the purchase and selling price of the foreign exchange will always be collected from them.

The receipt of gifts and presents sent from abroad will be subject to the following regulations:

(a) The import of articles as gifts and presents into Iran without remittance of foreign exchange is authorized provided the value of the goods does not exceed Rials 10,000 per annum in respect of each recipient and provided there is no aspect of commercial gain involved and the quantity and type of gift agree with the personal consumption habits of the recipient.

Goods which are declared forbidden under the common law of the country are not covered by this paragraph and permission for their import will not be given under any circumstances.

The purchase and sale of unauthorized goods entering the country under the arrangements mentioned above will not be possible and those violating this ordinance will be prosecuted in accordance with the terms of the Regulations governing Prosecution of Smugglers.

The import of this type of present except where specifically authorized will not be free of payment of customs dues and charges and Commercial Benefit Tax.

(b) Goods the export of which is not forbidden in law and which are sent abroad as presents do not involve the lodging of an undertaking to sell foreign exchange on condition that the value of the goods despatched does not exceed Rials 10,000 per annum in respect of each donor and provided that no feature of commercial gain is involved, and that the quantity and type of present accords with the personal consumption habits of the recipient.

The import and export of goods by travellers will be subject to the following regulations:

(a) The import of luggage and used personal effects of travellers arriving in Iran is authorized subject to observance of paragraph (c) of this Article. If the customs dues and charges leviable on unused articles and foodstuffs accompanying the traveller do not exceed the sum of Rials 1,500, no customs dues and charges or Commercial Benefit Tax will be payable.

Customs dues and charges on unused articles and foodstuffs accompanying the traveller will be collected as under:

(1) Customs dues and charges will be waived if they do not exceed the sum of Rials 1,500.

(2) The Commercial Benefit Tax will be waived if this does not exceed a total of Rials 10,000.

(b) The export of luggage and personal and professional effects (including ornaments and personal jewellery) belonging to travellers leaving Iran is authorized subject to the observance of paragraph (c) of this Article. The deposit of an undertaking for sale of foreign exchange is unnecessary for the export of goods accompanying a traveller provided their value is not more than Rials 20,000.

(c) In every case involving used or unused travellers' effects, when leaving or entering Iran, no aspect of commercial gain must be present and the goods, in the opinion of the appropriate Customs post, must accord the with social position of the travellers.

The import of a car by persons of non-Iranian nationality who arrive in Iran to reside is permitted provided that the car is for the individual's own personal use and the other regulations are observed. Ownership of the relative car cannot be transferred for a minimum of three years but the return of the car abroad from Iran shall be permitted and there will be no need for the deposit of a foreign exchange undertaking.

The import and export of goods on a commercial basis is dependent upon possession of a trading permit unless an explicit explanation has been made.

Persons, establishments or private companies which are not in possession of a trading permit may, with the prior permission of the Ministry of Commerce, import authorized goods for their own or industrial use and clear them after conformity with the other regulations.

The exemption of goods from Customs dues and charges does not imply authority for their exemption from Commercial Benefit Tax unless exemption from Commercial Benefit Tax is explicitly provided for in the law.

Private persons, officials and establishments which by the terms of the Customs Tariff Law dated 1337 or special laws are explicitly absolved from payment of customs dues and charges shall also be exempt from payment of Commercial Benefit Tax.

Temporary imports, goods in transit and re-exported goods shall also be exempt from payment of Commercial Benefit Tax on entering the country if they are exempt from customs dues under the terms of the Customs Tariff Law of 1337.

In cases where the Ministry of Commerce, as a result of a scarcity of locally made protected goods in the market or a lack of attention on the part of producers to the quality of their products and the maintenance of reasonable price levels, considers it necessary to import similar goods from abroad, they may announce the importation of such goods as authorized and reduce the rate of Commercial Benefit Tax on them with the approval of the Council of Ministers.

The allocation of a rate of Benefit Tax to a product is not in itself authority for the importation of that article and, in every case, the import of goods is subject to the observance of all the import regulations.

If an article is subject to payment of Commercial Benefit Tax under two headings, only the higher rate of Commercial Benefit Tax will apply.

Sums which until now have been collected as a Monopoly Tax on imported goods will not be collected in future and all decrees relating to the collection of such amounts are unnulled as from this date. Nevertheless, municipal taxes and other dues and charges which were formerly collected by the General Customs Administration will continue to be collected.

Goods which were authorized for import in the import regulations for the year 1340 and which are mentioned as unauthorized imports in the regulations for the year 1341, may be cleared from Customs on condition that either a Letter of Credit was opened in an authorized bank prior to the date of publication of these regulations or the date of the Bill of Lading for the ship or any other form of transport be prior to the date of publication of these regulations and that the goods reach one of the Iranian Customs posts at the latest three months after the date of this Decree. Commercial Benefit Tax on such goods will be collected at the rate applicable in the year 1340.

Commercial Benefit Tax which has been collected on raw materials at time of entry into the country where they are to be turned into articles for export, will be refunded to the exporter in cash in accordance with the following conditions as a move to encourage exports:

(a) The level of exports given in each declaration shall not have a value of less than Rials 1 million.

(b) The type, quantity and value of the raw materials used in making the goods must first be determined by the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Industries and Mines and then be announced and, in any case, must not be less than 25 per cent. of the combined value of the exported goods.

(c) A separate application form for refund of the relevant Commercial Benefit Tax must be drawn up and attached to the export declaration form and be submitted to the appropriate Customs post at time of export.

Imported goods must be in new and unused condition unless the prior approval of the Ministry of Commerce and the Central Bank has been obtained.

The import of any kind of container bearing commercial or industrial trade marks peculiar to local factories and establishments and intended for Iranian products or goods which are made or packed in Iran under licence from a foreign manufacturer is authorized if the phrase "Made in . . . . . country" does not appear on it and provided that the other regulations are observed.

All goods covered by this article must bear the legend "Made in Iran" at time of sale.

Appropriate containers which are imported for preparation or packaging of drugs or for the preservation of perishable goods, may be exempted from payment of Commercial Benefit Tax if authority is provided by the Ministry of Health.

The clearance of goods, the import of which can, under Central Bank of Iran regulations, only be effected against Letter of Credit and which have been imported contrary to the appropriate regulations on documentary collection terms, is not authorized and the relevant Customs post has authority to refrain from clearing such goods without the written approval of the Foreign Exchange Supervisory Department of the Central Bank of Iran.

In all cases where the procedure is not clearly laid down in this Decree, Customs clearance formalities, the allocation of a rate of Commercial Benefit Tax and the determination of the method of its collection will be carried out by the General Customs Administration and be subject to the terms of the Customs regulations.

In cases where differences arise between the Customs and the parties concerned regarding whether goods are authorized or not, the rate of Commercial Benefit Tax or any of the other regulations of this Decree, or if doubt exists on the part of the Customs officials themselves, the competent authorities to resolve the differences or pronounce a decision shall be the Committees for Tariff and Revision mentioned in Article 29 of the Law Amending the Customs Tariff dated 1337 and the Committees shall act in accordance with the terms of that Law.

These regulations shall take effect from the first day of the month of Farvardin 1341 (March 21, 1962).

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone Trafalgar 8855, extension 2023), quoting reference CRE/2750/G7.

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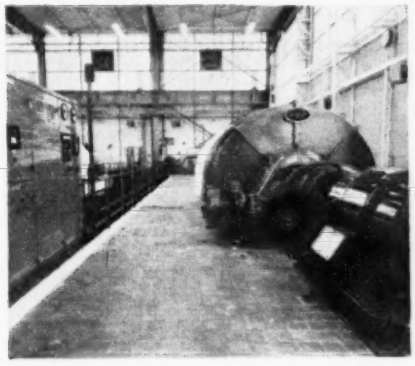

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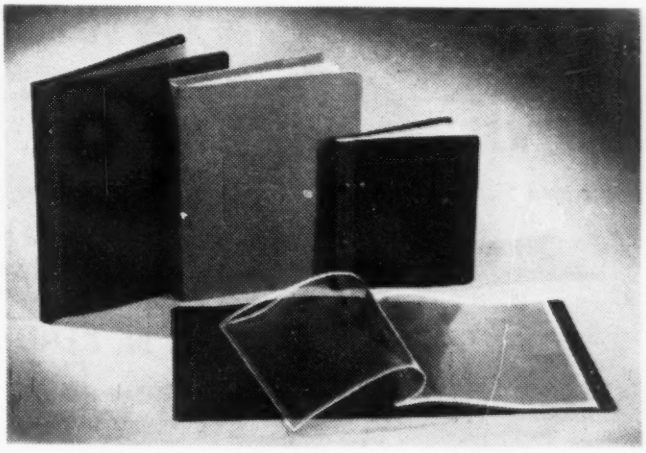

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FINAL NOTICE is hereby given that International Competitive Bids will be invited on or about September 3, 1962, for the construction of a P.O.L. Storage Depot in the Milford Haven Area of Wales.

2. The approximate total value of the works is £3,000,000 and the contract will comprise:
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(iii) The construction of roads and footpaths and miscellaneous buildings.

3. Separate Final Notices are being issued in respect of the Specialist Steam, Pumping and Electrical Equipment and Electrical Installation work which are to form the subjects of sub-contracts within the main contract.

4. It should be noted that the importation of labour from sources outside the United Kingdom may be subject to restriction and that permission could, in any case, only be given on an undertaking that the Contract or would pay rates of wages and observe hours and conditions of labour not less favourable than those established for United Kingdom labour for the trade or industry in the same area.

5. The closing date for the receipt of bids will be November 1, 1962.

6. Firms wishing to bid must formally notify their desire by application to the address below by July 3, 1962.

7. Within one week after the closing date for the receipt of application to bid, firms wishing to be invited must forward the following information:
(i) Statement of financial resources and evidence of financial stability.
(ii) Details of recent major contracts completed for work of a comparable nature including an indication of the value of each.

8. Inquiries regarding bidding should be addressed to: Director-General, Navy Works, Admiralty, Chamberlain Way, Pinner, Middlesex, England, quoting Reference NWD/Infra/30.

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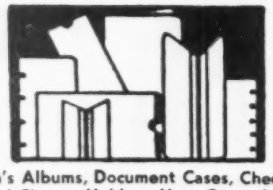

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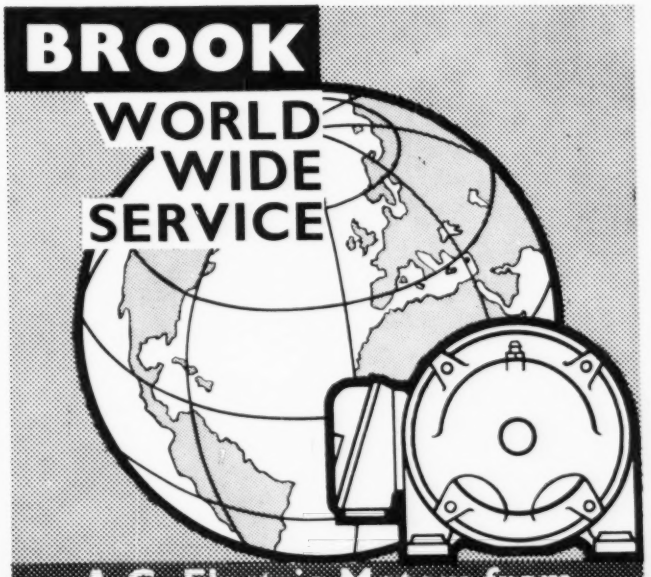
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TELEPHONE CITY 5050 (20 LINES) - TELEGRAMS 'ARBOR' GLASGOW
And at: London, Liverpool, Southampton, Hull, Dublin, Manchester, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

use SORBSIL to make sure your goods arrive safe and sound

Don't prejudice your export business by risking moisture corrosion of some of your goods. You may be insured against such damage but this is no real answer. Customers want products not problems.

Normal packaging is no answer either. Most packages, even plastic films and other so-called waterproof wrappings, let in moisture vapour.

The only practical way to completely protect your goods against corrosion is to use a desiccant and Sorbsil is by far the most advanced, most economical and most effective chemical of this kind.

Use Sorbsil and you know your customer will never get corroded goods. And with no claims for damage your insurance company would be happy to reduce your premium!

SORBSIL **Let's get together and talk over your particular packaging needs. Whatever the size or shape of your products — whether they're as tiny as vitamin capsules or as big as flying boats—Sorbsil is available in just the right size sachet or bag for your purpose. Please write to us at the address below.**

JOSEPH CROSFIELD & SONS LIMITED
WARRINGTON, LANCASHIRE

Crosfield CHEMICALS

SO 17/1-6031-65

what does NORWAY *mean to you?*

A Christmas tree in Trafalgar Square? a Hardanger fiddle playing folk-tunes? an exhilarating run on skis between the pines? the midnight sun shining wanly on Europe's most northerly town? red-coated students on the Karl Johan?

Or does it mean a flag fluttering from the stern of a sleek tanker? a shop-window full of easy-to-open tins of tasty fish? or miles of newsprint racing through a rotary press in Fleet Street? or great waterfalls turning the turbines to produce the world's cheapest electricity? or a beautifully turned piece of clean-lined pottery?

Norway is many things to many people. To the British businessman it is first and foremost a tantalising market, tantalisingly close to us in distance, in time, in sentiment, in thought, in way of life and in its needs and standards, and becoming closer every year as the trade barriers go down.

Norway's economy is expanding very fast even by current European standards Production rose by 45% during the decade 1950—1960; consumption, which increased in the same period by 32%, is expected to rise a further 20% in 1961—65. Norway has passed out of the stage of development where increased money in the pocket was spent mainly on near-necessities. Now it is the luxuries and semi-luxuries of life — particulary durables — which are in ever-increasing demand. Now is the turn of the big manufacturing nations to show Norwegians what they have to offer — and to show that they know how to *sell.*

This is one of a series of advertisements of

THE POWERS

NORWEGIAN NEWSPAPER GROUP

— 9 *big newspapers covering the main population areas of Norway* —

Aftenposten — Bergens Tidende — Adresseavisen — Stavanger Aftenblad
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For further marketing and advertising information on Norway consult our exclusive British representatives:

JOSHUA B. POWERS Ltd.

27, COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON, S.W.1. – TEL WHItehall 6322